THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 151. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Mount Vesuvius in a Fury.

Fenians Attempt a Rescue.

The Press on the Abyssinian War.

A Protest from Russia on the Eastern Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A General Attempt to Rescue Fenian Prisoners Anticipated.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The precautions of the Government against the Fenians continue. Very extensive and unusual preparations have been made to-day, which indicate that the authorities are in possession of information that a general attempt is to be made by the Fenians to rescue the prisoners confined in the various parts of the United Kingdom for complicity in the late outrages, both in England and Ireland. In addition to the regular police force, special constables are everywhere on duty, and other precautionary measures have been adopted by the Government, which, it is hoped, will result in the preservation of order.

Comments of the Press upon the Abyssinian War.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the subject of the Abyssinian war, which it fears will be protracted until next year. It blames Sir Wm. Napier, the commander of the British forces, for the delays which the expedition has encountered, and says nothing of consequence can be done during the present season.

RUSSIA.

Protest Against the Action of France in Regard to the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Russian Government has addressed a note to the Government of France, protesting earnestly against the shifting policy of the latter upon the Eastern question.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Eruption Increasing in Magnitude.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon.—Despatches received from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in power and splendor. Immense sheets of white, yellow, and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the crater, and at night the Bay of Naples is lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring down the mountain side in immense quantities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano. A deep rumble, like reverberating thunder, is heard from time to time, as in the bowels of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes, fearing an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Vesuvius for centuries, and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and sublime ever witnessed in nature.

CHINA.

Continued Success of the Rebels.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Advices from China by the overland mail and telegraph report that the rebels are meeting with success in their operations against the Imperial Government.

Tonnage was scarce at the various Chinese ports, and exchange on England had declined.

Commercial and Marine Reports.

FRANKFORT BOURSE, FRANKFORT, Dec. 25.—United States bonds are quoted at 76½ for the old issue.

[In England all the markets were closed on Christmas day.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.—The steamship Etna, Captain Bridgman, from New York December 14, arrived at this port to-day.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Eastern and Roman Questions.

Garroting on the Increase.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 12th, arrived at this port yesterday evening. Her mail report had been anticipated in all its leading features by the compilation of details published after the arrival of the Cambria.

By the City of Antwerp we have the following special correspondence and additional news items from Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

> "The resolution of the Emperor to pronounce for the Pope must have been taken very suddenly. In the speeches delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Moustier, both in the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, there was nothing to indicate any likelihood of its being adopted, the conciliation of Rome and Italy being the theme he dwelt on. Italy will, of course, become the fierce enemy of France, and the three great powers, whose good-will her Government seeks, and of whose forbearance it has need—England, Prussia, and Russia—will, to some extent, at least, be estranged."

The London *Globe*, speaking of Napoleon's policy towards Italy, says this new resolution taken by the Emperor will be productive of evil; it will increase the unpopularity of the Empress—*l'Espagnole*, as the French people call her. As her Majesty is known to take a very active part in political affairs, and, like most women of her nation, she is a very ardent Papist, she will be held to be responsible for what has been done. Already in the Corps Legislatif has the new diplomacy of the Emperor been characterized as Spanish; and as in truth it is more Spanish than French, it is not surprising that the people should ascribe it to the *l'Espagnole* who sits on the throne.

M. Thiers' speech on the Roman question has caused the heart of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, to rejoice. Immediately after its delivery his Grace drove to M. Thiers' hotel, Place St. George's, Paris, and was met on the staircase by the orator, who threw himself into the Bishop's arms, exclaiming, "The Pope is saved; the cause of Italian unity is lost." The Pope's Nuncio likewise called on M. Thiers to express his approbation of his ultramontantist speech. M. Berryer, meeting Ernest Picard in one of the galleries, by way of consoling him for the Pontifical triumph which he had celebrated in the concluding phrase of his own speech, remarked, "*Que voulez-vous, mon cher?* I am eighty years of age; I must begin to think of my salvation."

The Duchess of Hamilton and Lady Mary have arrived in Paris. Their cousin, Princess Eugenie, daughter of the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia, is to marry a Prince of Oldenburg. Georges Sand and Prevost Paradol have gone from Paris to Cannes, the latter for the health of Madame Paradol, which has long been in a precarious state. The King of Siam has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the title of "Phraya Siamitre Maha Resa," for services rendered to the Siamese. This is the highest dignity that can be borne by a foreigner.

The garroting season appears to have set in severely in London, south of the Thames. A correspondent of the London *Star* writes:—

> "On Friday night last, between five and six o'clock, in Crescent lane, leading from Clapham Common to Clapham Park, my brother was garroted by two ruffians, who robbed him of jewelry, money and everything in his possession. He is a tall and powerful young man, perfectly able with a fair chance to defend himself, but was attacked suddenly from behind (a thick sword stick knocked from his hand), and immediately rendered powerless, being bonneted, thrown on his back and set upon by a big man, who grasped his throat, stuffing a handkerchief into his mouth, 'to keep the chicken from squalling' as it was elegantly expressed. Thanks to speedy remedies applied, he is now recovering, but is much shaken, and his throat and features remain swollen and sore. Two somewhat similar but more aggravated cases of garroting have recently occurred at Clapham and Brixton. On Saturday morning, about half-past twelve o'clock, a lady was knocked down upon Brixton Hill and robbed of her purse."

GENERAL GRANT ON SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The Amount Due the Government From Them.

The following report of General Grant, to the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Southern Railroads, embraces, in a consolidated form, the material facts concerning the relations at present existing between the Government and those roads:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, Nov. 27, 1867.—Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, requesting that the Committee on Southern Railroads be furnished with a statement of the amount paid by such of the railroads in the States lately in Rebellion, in cash or otherwise, with dates of payments, so as to show the balance due upon their bonds up to as recent a date as information in the possession of the Department will permit, I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of the indebtedness of the respective railroads on Nov. 1, 1867, from which it appears that the total appraised value of the property sold was $7,456,398·39. The total payments to Nov. 1, 1867, were $3,459,241·29, as follows:—

By cash	$2,169,546·48
By transportation of Government troops and supplies	708 569·42
By Mail service	581,226·39

The payments were made at various dates between November 30, 1865, and November 1, 1867.

The total balance due the United States November 1, 1867, including interest, was $4 884,500·62.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Hon. J. W. McClurg, Chairman of Select Committee on Southern Railroads, House of Representatives.

Murderous Affrays at Yonkers.

From the Tribune this morning.

The man William Goldsmith, who was shot in Cogan's liquor saloon by William Huestis, is still alive, but doubts are entertained of his recovery. Judge Atkins will endeavor to take the wounded man's ante-mortem testimony to-day. The ball entered the right cheek, below the eye, and passing back of the nose, either lodged in the jaw or went down the throat into the stomach. Dr. Pike has not been able to find it. The two men quarrelled about a bet of $2, Goldsmith wagering that he could throw the highest number of dice in a raffle for poultry. Goldsmith seized Huestis by the throat, and charged that he had thrown unfairly.

The barkeeper, Cogan, interfered, and separated the men, and then Huestis stepped back and deliberately pulled a pistol out of his waistcoat pocket, and shot Goldsmith over Cogan's shoulder. The pistol is a murderous weapon of the Derringer kind, which can be used as a knuckle-cluster. Policeman Weston was on the spot immediately after the occurrence, and arrested Huestis. The affair has created great excitement in this quiet village.

Early yesterday morning, Officer Duncourt arrested Michael Madden, Thomas Madden and John Mornin, for murderously assaulting Peter Tracy, on the confines of Hog Hill. The four men had been keeping Christmas Eve in Tracy's house, and in a drunken quarrel Tracy had his head beaten to a jelly.

Burning of the Michigan Southern Elevator.

The Toledo *Blade* furnishes the following particulars of the burning of the Michigan Southern elevator in that city on Saturday night last:—

The origin of the fire is unknown; but many facts warrant the supposition of criminality. The fire broke out between 10 and 11, the fire being set after the watchman made his 10 o'clock circuit and before he started for his 11 o'clock round. Friction is supposed by some to have been the cause. As the fire proceeded the grain burst out and spread itself over the dock and upon every side, some eighty thousand bushels being in the building.

The heat finally became so great as to drive the firemen from their posts, when the property on fire was abandoned and exertions turned to the preservation of adjacent property. The escape of the passenger and freight depots was very fortunate. The elevator was valued at $100,000, on which there was an insurance of only $10,000 in the Phœnix Company of Hartford. The contents of the elevator consisted of 21,497 bushels of Michigan white wheat, 58,243 bushels of amber wheat, and 629 bushels of barley—nearly all the latter and several carloads of the former grain having been put into the house on Saturday. This grain was principally owned by Toledo commission merchants. The entire amount of insurance aggregated $198,000.

Dr. Erastus Osgood.

Dr. Erastus Osgood died at his residence in Norwich, Conn., on Sunday, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Pomfret, Conn., March 14, 1780, and studied medicine under Dr. Thos. Hubbard, of that town. In his twenty-fourth year, having been admitted to practice, he moved to Lebanon, and lived there until his seventieth year, in the enjoyment of a wide field of usefulness. He then retired to Norwich, there to spend the remainder of his life, having once represented his native town in the Legislature, and once his district in the State Senate. In Norwich he never, for one moment, abandoned that systematic industry which was constitutional with him, but imposed upon himself the duties of bookkeeper for the firm of his sons, Messrs. Osgood & Co. He was one of a long-lived family, though his affliction with asthma, in early and middle life, threatened to make him an exception. The tributes which the local press have paid to the memory of Dr. Osgood are the best guarantees of the reverence and love entertained for him by the community among which he lived, and labored, and died.

—The Duke de Chevreuse and Mad'lle Jolande de la Rochefoucauld were betrothed and about to be married when the news of the Garibaldian invasion came. The Duke was a devoted Roman, and left his betrothed to stow away her trousseau while he fought at the head of the Zouaves. Fortune rewarded his loyalty, and he came back to claim his bride. The lady's admiration is divided between her hero and her wardrobe, one item of which, the morning robes, is described as richer than full evening dress, and now worn at home at small demi-toilette receptions. They are made mostly of brocaded satin, in the flowing Louis XV style, and look much like costly furniture material. The favorite patterns are brocade bouquets, joined by gold leaves and festoons. These *négligés* are worn with high-heeled shoes, and often powdered hair, always with chignons or curls and a pouf of ribbon or lace, somewhere on the head, to indicate that the costly style is not full dress.

—Brigadier-General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of the District of Columbia and West Virginia, has returned to Washington from Maine, where he was married to a Bangor lady on the 5th inst., and brought his bride with him.

SOUTHERN TRAGEDIES.

Atrocious Murders in Florida and Alabama.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* in a letter from Apalachicola, Fla., gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred at that place on the evening of the 15th instant. About 9·30 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, which proved to be in the store of a Mr. Price. A large crowd assembled, and it was rumored that Mr. Price was in the building. As search was about to be instituted a keg of powder in the store exploded, which blew off the roof of the building, and scattered the *debris* in every direction, causing the crowd to run for safety.

They crowded one upon another in a marsh back of the burning building, but fortunately no one was hurt. Efforts were made to subdue the flames, which were finally successful, and a search was then made for the missing man. His body was found near the centre of the building, and presented a sickening sight. The arms, legs, and body were entirely burned, and the face terribly disfigured. Every part of the body was burned to a crisp, save the neck, around which a rope was drawn tightly. Mr. Price lived in the store, was supposed to have had considerable money in his possession, and the probability is that he was murdered. Suspicion pointed to parties up the river as the guilty ones, but no direct evidence of criminality had been obtained up to the evening of the 19th instant.

The Mobile *Times* of the 21st inst. gives the following particulars of the murder, on the Wednesday night previous, of a negro man named Cæsar Morris, his wife, mother, and child, near Perdido Station, Baldwin county, Ala.:—

"Wednesday night a party of four white men, all drunk and armed with shot-guns, went in Morris' house and accused himself and family of stealing. Upon their denying the charge, the men fired upon Morris, killing him instantly; his wife next shared the same fate; his mother, an old woman aged eighty years, was then shot through the heart while sitting in a chair; a very young child was also killed while asleep. The villains, thinking they had murdered the whole family, threw a blazing torch into the bed where the dead child was lying and then left the house. A young girl, however, who had crawled under the bed unobserved when the shooting began, came out from her hiding-place after the murderers had left, and threw a bucket of water upon the fire, extinguishing it. Four men were arrested yesterday, suspected of the horrible crime. The little girl identifies two of them, and the evidence is very strong against the other two. One of them, Hubbard, was brought over by the military this morning, and is now confined at the camp of the 15th Infantry. The others will be brought over to-morrow morning. General Swayne has sent a squad of cavalry to the locality, who are now scouring the country in every direction, the supposition being that four other men, though not present at the murder, are implicated in it."

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN NEWARK.

Foul Play Suspected.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

The residents of the lower wards of the city were yesterday startled by rumors of a murder having been committed on the sidewalk of the Morris canal, directly opposite the gasworks. Early in the morning a pool of blood was found at the spot indicated above. The sidewalk is five feet below the canal at this point, and is unprotected. Extending from the pool of blood about ten yards were found traces of blood, while about the same distance along the ice covering the canal was a large patch covered with the same gory substance, and to the west of it a large hole in the ice.

On the opposite bank of the canal were also found blood tracks and marks as if a scuffle had occurred there. One hat was found near the scene. It is believed that some person in an intoxicated condition fell down the embankment to the sidewalk and cut his head on the stones; being stunned by the blow he remained there for a short time; this would account for the pool of blood; the wounded man having returned to consciousness, it is presumed that in attempting to regain his way he fell into the canal and was drowned. How to account for the blood stains on the opposite band of the canal is the mystery, and for this reason many believe that a murder has been committed and the body of the victim thrown into the canal. Detectives have been detailed to investigate the affair.

Officer Schadel, who made a thorough examination of the grounds, has given to the police department two hats. One of them, a large black soft hat, was given to him by the engineer of the woollen mills, which are situate opposite the gas works. A coal wagon driver applied to the engineer for that hat, stating that he knew the man to whom it belonged. The driver will probably be taken into custody to day. The other, a wide brim, white soft hat, was found by the officer near the scene. Officer Schadel makes the following statement to the department:—The traces of blood commence at a corner of the woollen mills, which are of brick. The corner is clotted with blood, while further up on the bricks can be seen blood with hair adhering thereto. Near the corner are marks of a desperate struggle.

Then the blood tracks advance towards the canal, and on the ice about the centre of the canal is a large space covered with the gory fluid. On the west bank of the canal are light tracks of blood advancing upwards ten feet, and also a large pool of blood. The officer states that he was informed by a lady residing in the neighborhood that her little son came home on Tuesday night and told her that some one was in the canal crying "Murder!" and "Robbers!" A search was made in the water where the large hole is broken in the ice, but no body could be discovered. As the investigations proceed, the case is becoming still more mysterious, as on the left bank of the canal, where a person must walk upon leaving the sidewalk on which the blood was discovered, no traces of the wounded man can be found. There is considerable excitement manifested in regard to the affair, and many different opinions exist as to the bloody occurrence.

—The greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirgheez, in Siberia, in 1627, destroying 285,000 horses, 30,400 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which, forty-eight hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty, and even twenty-four feet were recorded in various places. In the south of Scotland, in 1820, there were thirteen drifty days, which killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moor, out of 20,000 only 45 were left alive, and the shepherds everywhere built up huge semi-circular walls of the dead creatures, to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the severe storm in New York, January 3, 1859.

—Mr. Felix Bodley, of Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, says the *Sentinel*, has produced this year from one-twentieth of an acre of ground, one hundred and sixty gallons of wine. At this rate three thousand two hundred gallons can be made from an acre. Mr. Bodley readily disposes of his product by the barrel at $3 per gallon. So that one acre of grapes made into wine will bring the sum of $9600. It requires four years to bring the vines up to this bearing standard, and a partial crop may be counted on for the third year.

—The London *Athenæum* says of Mr. Beecher's novel:—"The present work shows that a man may be a fluent preacher, and brother of a clever woman, and yet break down when he attempts to write a novel."

SECOND EDITION

DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer Raleigh.

Thirteen Lives Lost, and Twenty-four Others Missing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHARLESTON, December 25.—The steamship Raleigh, from New York for New Orleans, was burned yesterday twenty miles off the coast.

Eighteen of the passengers and crew were brought in by a steam tug this morning. Thirteen lives are supposed to be lost, including Captain Marshman. Twenty-four others are missing. When last seen they were in a boat, or clinging to pieces of the wreck.

Further Particulars.

PASSENGERS WHO ARE REPORTED SAFE.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25—Evening.—The steamer Raleigh took fire on Tuesday, the 24th, at noon. The following have been saved and landed here:—Purser McManus and wife; D. B. Rice, chief engineer; John Smith, seaman; Thomas Keating, baker; James Crowley, third cook; John McDonald, seaman; Margaret Murthes, stewardess: Captain N. R. Miller, an officer of the New York Police; Charles Whittson, passenger; C. W. Bartlett, chief officer; Gordon Young, second officer; Charles Smith, quartermaster; Michael Gibbney, messman; Thomas P. Brown, fireman; E. Robbers, steerage passenger; J. Hunt, steerage passenger, and Francis Mehal, steerage passenger.

The following are probably safe:—C. P. Marshman, Jr., son of the captain; Patrick Harrington, fireman; John Larkins, fireman; Eugene Ellis, captain's boy.

These persons were in the large boat, and are known to have others with them, names unknown, and it is believed that they picked up several parties that were floating on portions of the steamer.

The following are lost:—Henry Palvin, chief steward; Thomas Collopy, third steward; James Peapels, waiter; Thomas Brannan, pantryman; Martin, a boy; William Welsh, a boy, of New Orleans; Joshua Silvernail, coal-passer; D. Lovell, fireman; Mrs. Bryant, a passenger.

The fate of the remainder, including Captain Marshman, is, up to this time, unknown.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Cable.

Commercial and Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26.—Noon—Arrived, steamship France from New York.

Breadstuffs are quiet and firm.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Noon—The Christmas holiday is continued to-day. The Exchange is not open. United States Five-twenties are quoted on the street at 72½.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Christmas in the City—Accidental Shooting Affair—Marshal Kane a Lion.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Christmas was universally observed yesterday, the weather was delightful, and the churches fully attended. The streets and thoroughfares were thronged with persons of all ages and sexes. There was much noise by juveniles, and considerable drunkenness, with some rowdy fighting. One man, named Bowersock, accidentally shot himself dead by the careless use of a pistol while intoxicated. Sumptuous entertainments were given by different persons and some benevolent associations. The inmates of the penitentiary and jail had a grand jubilee on presents of turkeys and other choice things, sent them by their outside friends. The places of amusement were all crowded. The sympathizing friends of Colonel George P. Kane, former Marshal of Police during the memorable 19th of April, gave him a greeting on his return from the South. He is decidedly a lion.

Governor Swann gives a levee to the members of the Legislature at Annapolis, on New Year's Day. The weather to-day is mild, and the people have returned to business.

ALABAMA.

The Freedmen Celebrate Christmas After Their own Fashion.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 25.—The negroes are out in force to-day, contrary to the municipal regulations and military orders, with guns and pistols, and in full uniform. No effort was made to suppress the demonstration. In the afternoon several thousand negroes were harangued in incendiary language by Barber, Brainard, and other prominent radicals. Late in the afternoon Barber and Brainard were arrested by the military authorities.

A Round of Reported Disturbances.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 25.—It is reported that a disturbance took place at Greenville last night. A military detachment was sent there to restore order. No particulars of the trouble have been received, but all was quiet at the latest accounts.

The Selma papers report disturbances at Demopolis and Camden, to which points troops have been ordered.

Sudden Death in New Haven, Ct.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 25.—Mr. William Lewis, President of the Lewis and Beecher Company, and an esteemed and prominent citizen, died suddenly this morning, aged fifty-seven years. He died of apoplexy.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Reading, 96½; Canton Company, 50½; Erie, 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 98½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 85; New York Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 131; Cumberland preferred, 127½; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 132. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, 106½. Gold, 134½. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 110½.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Cotton quiet at 15@15½c. Flour dull; 3000 barrels sold; prices unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Oats quiet at 84c. Barley firm. Beef quiet. Pork heavy and dull; at $20·95. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

Stabbing Affair at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 26.—John Goss yesterday assaulted Joseph Cobbin, Steward of the State Hospital—stabbing him five times. The arrival of a policeman saved Cobbin's life. The wounds are not considered dangerous. Cobbin was attacked while in the discharge of his duties, and the assault was, no doubt, premeditated.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—The steamship Cuba arrived to-day from Baltimore. She brings Jeff Davis and wife, who are on the way to New Orleans.

Fire in Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, Dec. 24.—Messrs. W. E. Stevens & Co.'s iron foundry, in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening. It was fully insured, and the loss is not known.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¼@112½.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¼@105½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¼@108½.
United States 10-40s, 101¼@101½.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅝@104¾.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

Exaggerated Reports of its Extent Received at Troy—Alarm of the Citizens of that Town—Narrow Escape of the Train—Almost Another Angola Horror.

From the N. Y. Herald, this morning.

TROY, Dec. 25.—At 2 o'clock this morning a rumor prevailed in this city that another railroad horror had occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, at New Hamburg, the statement being that a passenger and sleeping car had been precipitated over an embankment on to the ice of the river, just previous to crossing the bridge at that point.

Until the arrival of the train at this city at 3·45 this morning, the same having left New York at half-past 6 o'clock last night, and being due here at 12·45. This morning the most painful apprehensions were indulged as to the sad consequences from the mishap, telegrams having reached the city that a considerable number of Trojans were on board the alleged ill-fated train. A considerable crowd had collected at the Union depot, and as the train entered that edifice the emotions of excitement and alarm among those who knew that they had friends aboard were in the highest degree intense. They were only relieved by the gratifying announcement that the accident had been wholly unaccompanied by the loss of life.

A portion of the train was displaced from the track just this side of New Hamburg bridge by a broken rail, as it was stated to me by more than one passenger on the arrival of the train here, that had it occurrred but a moment before there would have probably been a terrible repetition of the recent terrible Angola horror near Buffalo.

As it was, the greatest possible alarm (doubtless stimulated by a present knowledge of that woeful catastrophe) prevailed among the passengers as the cars jolted on the ground, on their displacement from the track. In one of the cars the stove overturned and the red cinders were hastily ejected therefrom. Altogether it was regarded by the passengers, owing to the immediate proximity of the train to a high embankment just below the bridge, as being a very narrow and providential escape.

—In the consolidation of the New York and Pennsylvania Cross-cut Railroads from Corry to Brocton, the name of the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburg Railroad has been adopted, with a view of taking in the Pittsburg trade over the Oil creek, the Farmers' and the Allegheny Valley Railroads. Mr. S. W. Stewart, of Corry, has been appointed Director, in the place of James C. Fargo, of Buffalo.

—Samuel Reed is editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Henry Reed of the *Enquirer*, and Enos Reed of the *National Union*. The Queen City ought to be well supplied with Reed-ing matter.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government loans were in fair demand. 101½ was bid for 10-40s, 104⅝ for June and July 7·30s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for July '65 5 20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99 and old do. at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51@51½, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 51½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 127¼, no change; Philadelphia and Trenton at 125½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾, no change. 26¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64½ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 23 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 44½ was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 54, no change. 105 was bid for Northern Liberties; 29½ for Mechanics'; 55 for Girard; 70 for City; and 62 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29@29½, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½. 12½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Coal shares were in fair demand; 4½ was bid for Fulton; 2½ for Green Mountain; 7 for Butler; and 3½ for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 134¼; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 134, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Tuesday evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The prospect on the Stock Exchange is favorable to speculative activity, especially in railway shares, owing to the large earnings of the road during the year, and the growing monetary ease at this centre. The earnings for the eleven months ending with November, of fourteen of the principal railway companies, averaged $171 per mile more than in the corresponding months of 1866, and this, in the face of the depression which has everywhere prevailed in trade, has strengthened confidence in the value of railway stocks. The disbursement of the January dividends by public companies will be likely to create an active demand for Government securities, under which the market for them cannot fail to be materially strengthened. The dulness and depression in trade will have the effect of stimulating business in Wall street, and concentrating capital for employment there both in loans and speculations. With respect to gold, the decline of the last two months has been so great that it is reasonable to look for a reaction, the more particularly as the Treasury will lose thirty millions of its coin reserve in January, and the financial future of the country is the reverse of promising, in view of declining revenues, and the threatening condition of affairs in the South, which, instead of contributing to the public income, is adding largely to the current expenditures of the Government, at the same time that it presents a picture of want, crime, and desolation the like of which has never been seen in America before, and which is calculated to arouse the gloomiest forebodings. The quarterly statements of the national banks early in January will, according to the present indications, be made up without the slightest disturbance of monetary affairs, and the return flow of currency from the West will soon quicken."

—The report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs shows at close of last official year:—Total miles of railroad in the State, 3780; total amount of capital stock in railroads, $2,529,515·80; total amount of debt of railroads, $72,120,382 89; total number of railroad employes in the State, 18,331. The Commissioner reports 1211 animals killed by railroads during the year, and 106 persons killed and 141 injured from the same cause. Of the persons killed 8 were passengers, 38 employes, while 60 are classified as "others," meaning doubtless, persons run over by passing trains. Of those killed, 18 persons were known to be intoxicated at the time. The causes of death are thus classified:—By collision, 1; by train being thrown from the track, 8; by being on track, 41; by striking bridges, 2; by being struck at crossings, 10; killed in switching, 5; killed in coupling cars, 7; by falling from train, 16; in attempting to get on or off the train while in motion, 14; by explosion of the engine boiler, 1; other causes, 1.

—Some New Jersey gentlemen propose to build a ship canal from Camden to a point on the Mullica river, where the water is deep enough for large vessels. The canal would be sixty miles long, and would shorten the water routes for vessels eastward from Philadelphia, by way of the Delaware river, about 100 miles.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s........ 93¾	15 sh Com'l Bk........ 56
$1000 Pittsb'g 6s.cul bs 50	100 sh Leh Nav....b60.. 29¾
3 sh C& Am R........ 127¾	50 do........b30.. 29¾
10 sh Phil & Tr........b5.125½	100 do........b5.. 29¾
5 sh Acad of Music.. 69½	8 sh Leh V R........ 51½
84 sh Penna R........ls.. 51	100 sh Ocean Oil........ 8½
18 do........ 51½	500 do........b5.. 8½

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., July, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 101¼@101½; 7·30s, June, 104⅝@104¾; do., July, 104⅝@104¾. Gold, 134@134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 134@134¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105⅝; do. July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 101½@101¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅝@104⅞; 3d series, 104⅝@104⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; September, 1865, 115¾@115⅞; October, 1865, 115½@115⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, new, 108@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅜@101⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 104½@104¾; do., July, 104½@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115½@115⅝. Gold, 133¾@134¼, Silver, 128@129½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26.—Bark—The offerings are small, and No. 1 Quercitron is in good demand at $56 ℔ ton.

There is no spirit in the Flour market, but prices are well maintained. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8 25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including 500 barrels at $11, and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour ranges from $8·50 to $8.75. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6 37½.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·55. Rye is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·75. Corn is unchanged. Sales of old yellow at $1·40@1·41; 2000 bushels new do. at $1·14@1·20, and new and old Western mixed at $1·30@1·35. Oats are held firmly, with sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80 cents.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7@·75 for 64 lbs.; Timothy at $2·40@2·65, and Flaxseed at $2·45@2·50.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........50 | 11 A. M........55 | 2 P. M........56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Goddfred, Jongelblod, Trieste, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr H. B. McCaully, Cain, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. L. Lane, Carver, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Irma, Cummins, 18 days from Caibarien, with sugar, molasses, honey, and cedar to S. & W. Welsh.
Barque Chanticleer, Moore, from Cardiff Oct. 22, with railroad iron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, 14 days from Bangor, with lumber to Knight & Sons.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, 10 days from Charleston, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 24—6 P. M.—Barques Cornwallis and Myrtle, before reported, remain at the Breakwater, in company with the following vessels arrived to-day:—barque Sea Eagle, from Demarara for Philadelphia; brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco for Philadelphia; also barque Ida C., from Jamaica, and schr J. B. Allen, both for Philadelphia.

The following vessels went to sea yesterday, viz.:—Barques Roanoke, for Laguayra; Horatio Sprague, for San Francisco; Alexander, for Gibraltar; brigs Nazarine, for Barbados; Benj. Carver, for Ponce; Herald, for St. Jago; S. & W. Welsh, for Trieste; and schr Pickwick, for Odessa. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, via Havana, at New Orleans 20th inst.
Schr Mary Milnes, Burdge, hence, at Charleston 21st inst.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, hence, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—Arrived, brig Tangent, from New York. Sailed, ship R. H. Tucker, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23.—The U. S. steamer Penobscot has been refitted at the Washington Navy Yard preparatory to her joining the South Atlantic Squadron. She has been ordered by the Department to proceed to Norfolk and complete her arrangements, and passed up yesterday for that purpose. This was rendered necessary on account of the ice in the Potomac river, which is rapidly forming, and which would have soon closed her in. She will have every facility for repairs, getting supplies, coal, etc., at Norfolk, and when ready to proceed, can put to sea at any time. The ice in these waters is of very rare occurrence. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieut.-Commander, Thomas H. Eastman, commanding; Lieut.-Commander, Fred. J. Naille, Executive Officer; Acting Master, Thomas Wilson; Acting Ensign, H. F. Darton; Mates, Thomas Nickerson, G. H. Robinson, C. I. Fetch, and William M. Hill; Assistant Paymaster, Charles E. Boggs; Chief Engineer, George W. Melville; Acting Second Assistants, Albert C. Engard and J. L. Boss; Acting Third Assistants, Charles Morgan and William M. Paul. The Penobscot has recently been put in commission, and when her repairs are completed she will sail for the West Indies.

The barque Santa Rosa, which arrived here yesterday, has been ordered to New York.

Sailed—Steamer Yazoo and schr James W. Haig, from Galveston for New York, and Water Witch, for Baltimore. U. S. steamer Saco passed up to Norfolk to-day.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Arrived, steamship Chicago, McVay, from Liverpool.
Steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Poverty and Misery at the South.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Numerous accounts from the Southern States concur in representing the destitution among the people as already, thus early in the season, having reached a degree of suffering and want that is something terrible. A well-informed correspondent of this paper, who traveled through large portions of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, describes the condition there as, in many places, very deplorable. The planters, it may be said of all of them, are bankrupt. Not one of them has made his expenses the last year. In Northern Mississippi many of them, being unable to meet their obligations, have been sold out by the Sheriff, and are utterly impoverished. In Alabama the case is much the same. In some sections the crops have been unremunerative, and the planters have been unable to pay their hands; nothing was done in the cotton fields, many freedmen were unemployed—many of them from necessity, saying nothing of the many who preferred idleness to industry. From Arkansas and Louisiana there comes up great cry of want and suffering.

Affairs in that stricken country are complicated and made more critical by reason of its negro population. The negroes suffer as well as the whites, and it is something which, now they are free, they cannot comprehend. Always, heretofore, provided profusely with the necessaries of life, and expecting that emancipation would feed and clothe them even more abundantly, they wonder and shake their heads that everything should be reversed—and that, instead of being better, they are vastly worse off than they were before. What it means they cannot understand; and many of them can easily be made to believe the worst. Driven by want, partly the effect of their own idleness, but chiefly, perhaps, owing to circumstances which neither white nor black can control, they resort to theft and robbing to supply their wants. It is, therefore, not surprising that we have reports of their "robbing and plundering throughout the country," killing sheep to feed upon, and entering houses to rob them of food and clothing. In Arkansas, a grand jury of one of the largest counties has made a presentation of these outrages, and called on the military authorities for protection. Fears are entertained of a negro insurrection. Probably a general rising of the negroes, intent upon universal robbery, burning and massacre, aimed at the property and lives of the whites, is the only calamity which would be really much worse than the distressing state of things which exists at the South already.

And now what will be done with a view to relieve this distress and prevent the calamities which are so imminent? If we could make this appeal to the President, we should have no doubt of his answer. Immediately measures would be taken to show the misled negroes, and especially the white desperadoes who are misleading them, that they cannot proceed in the line apparently marked out for them with impunity. The military would be used, not to countenance the lawlessness and violence which are so rampant at the South, but to repress outrage and wrong-doing. At the same time measures would be taken to provide, in a judicious way, for the wants of both black and white. But we should in vain appeal to Congress. That body is frightfully insensible and reckless as to the condition of things at the South. Some of its members may well be accused of a desire to revive the horrors of San Domingo at the South. Such men nourish only deadly passions of hatred and revenge; and would be glad to see the South a desert. Stevens, Butler, Ashley, Logan, and others of their stamp, are urging policies against the South which lay them open to this charge. Unless the people of the North speak in such thunder tones of rebuke as shall frighten this Congress from its present designs against the South, that section of the country is in danger of becoming a veritable "howling wilderness," or relapsing into the original jungle and den of wild beasts from which it sprung.

Colored Suffrage in New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent asks us "in what year suffrage was conferred on negroes in the State of New York; what was the complexion of the Legislature, and who was Governor?"

Under the first and second Constitutions, or from 1788 to 1823, there was no distinction of color in qualifications for voters; there was a property qualification affecting equally both whites and blacks; all a negro had to possess more than a white man was papers or other satisfactory evidence that he was a free person and not a slave—slaves, of course, did not vote. The men of the Revolution never doubted the free negro's right to the ballot. But in 1821 a convention was called to revise the Constitution, and then came the clamor of rich versus poor, and a grand movement in favor of abolishing all manner of property qualifications was inaugurated and successfully carried through so far as white men were concerned; but a colored man was required to possess a freehold estate of $250, to be three years an inhabitant of the State, and for the last year of the election district in which he voted. This Constitution was adopted by a vote of 74,732 against 41,402. The Constitution was again revised in 1846, but the rather feeble effort made to place colored voters on the same basis with whites met with very little favor—the only modification being on the minor point of residence. That Constitution (under which we now are) was adopted by 221,528 against 92,436.

It cannot be fairly charged that any party, as parties now are, is entirely responsible for this invidious discrimination. Attempts have been made to remedy the injustice through the only legal path—amending the Constitution—but thus far without success. The vote in 1846 was 85,406 for, and 224,336 against; in 1860 there were 197,503 in favor, and 337,984 opposed.

The question is naturally up again in the present Convention, and may in due time come before the people; but past experience gives little hope for the friends of impartial suffrage. In the votes noted above, the Democratic party conspicuously opposed the repeal of the property qualification; a few, doubtless, voted the right way, but where one Democrat voted "yes," probably ten Republicans voted "no." Our Senators and Assemblymen have had no direct voice in the matter; the most they could do was to favor the submitting of the question to the people. Whenever that has been proposed the Republicans (and before them the Whigs) have pretty generally favored such submission, while the Democrats have almost unanimously gone the other way.

National Bank Notes.

From the N. Y. World.

We clip the following from the *Tribune*:—

"As a greenback is a United States note, and not the note of a bank, it lacks one of the elements essential to the safety of any banking system in which the notes are to be passed into circulation, in discounting the notes of private parties, viz.: that the notes shall be issued at the risk of the bank, not of the Government."

By "the safety of any banking system," the *Tribune* evidently means the security for the redemption of paper money loaned to the community by the banks. But how is the security of a national bank note better than the security for a greenback? We suppose the *Tribune* would say it is better because only the Government is responsible for the greenbacks, while the property of the bank issuing it is liable for the note. The idea is, that both the property of the bank and the resources of the Government are pledged to the holder of the notes, who has thus a double security. This is fanciful. The security of the holder is neither greater nor less, but precisely the same, whether he possesses greenbacks or bank notes. His sole recourse is to the Government in both cases. The property of the bank is no security to *him;* it is only a security to the *Government*, which pays the circulating notes of a bank failing to redeem them. When a bank fails the Government redeems its notes at once without waiting to dispose of any of the bank property. It is presumed that the deposited bonds will in most cases be ample to reimburse the Government; but if they should prove insufficient, the Government has a prior and paramount lien on the other assets of the bank. This being the law, the *Tribune's* argument breaks down.

It seems to us a more honest proceeding for a bank to loan actual money, which has cost it something, than to receive interest from the community on its own notes, which cost it nothing. Why should a wealthy farmer, who is so solvent and solid that his equally wealthy neighbor indorses his note for nothing, make a mutual exchange of promises to pay with a bank, and pay the bank seven per cent? The farmer is just as good for all *his* liabilities as the bank is for *its*. Why then would there not be as much equity in the bank paying him seven per cent. for the possession of his note, as in his paying seven per cent. for the notes of the bank? It is as far from my house to yours as it is from yours to mine. Why are not the farmer's promises to pay entitled to be treated as money just as much as the bank's?

The answer will be, that the bank promises to pay on demand, but the borrower not till a stipulated day, and the seven per cent. is a compensation for this constant liability. This is in fact the only real difference; the solvency of the parties being equal, and the things exchanged being as like as a bushel of wheat raised on one farm is to a bushel of wheat raised on another. So long as specie payments remain suspended, and what is called the loaning of money is the mere exchange of paper promises against other paper promises, why should the knots of men who compose the banking associations have this great advantage over their fellow-citizens? If, under such circumstances, there must be an income from the circulation of promissory notes, the profit ought to be fairly distributed among the whole community. The only practicable method of distribution is to confine this advantage to the notes of the Government, thus saving to the people what is now taken from them by the banks in the mutual exchanges of equally valuable promissory notes of equally solvent parties.

More Reconstruction Legislation.

From the Louisville Courier.

Old Thad. Stevens has introduced a bill in Congress to so amend the Reconstruction laws that the constitutions may be declared carried by a majority of those actually voting. We are not surprised at this. We expected it. There is no deviltry that the miserable old miscegenation leader is not capable of, and no extreme too great for the radical Congressmen where the interests of their party, and consequently their own, are involved.

In fixing up the first Reconstruction act the purpose of the radical leaders was to radicalize the Southern States by subjecting them to negro domination, but their skill proved not at all commensurate with their malevolence. If they had known how to make their work perfect they would have done it; but as they were not possessed of sufficient sagacity for that, they had to wait until the defect was made apparent, and then they applied themselves again to the task, and after an infinite amount of consultation and discussion, for which the people were roundly taxed, brought forth an amendatory Reconstruction bill.

They flattered themselves the job was now complete—that not a nail was left undriven, not a chink unclosed. The job was superintended by Thad. Stevens, and as his journeymen, Boutwell, Logan, and the rest, put in the last licks, he hugged himself with devilish glee. But it turns out, after all, that the thing was badly done. The wickedness of Satan entered into the business, but not his wisdom. Thad. Stevens and his followers are compelled again to mend their job.

After all that has been done in the way of "reconstruction" by the Jacobin Congressmen, they now see that they cannot get the ten States into the Union with their negro constructed constitutions under the acts as they stand. Under these acts no constitutions can be considered as adopted unless voted for by a majority of the registered voters, and the elections for the conventions prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that in some of the States at all events such a majority cannot be obtained. Those of the real citizens who were permitted to do so very generally registered, but when the time came for voting at the illegal elections, they, as a rule, scorned to have anything to do with them; still, under the arrangement made by Congress, they must be taken into the computation in deciding whether the constitutions are adopted. In the enforcement of their infamous policy, it becomes necessary now to enact another reconstruction bill, providing that the constitutions shall be carried by a majority of those actually participating in the elections. Were ever stupidity and malevolence so intimately blended before?

If there were any sense of decency left among the Congressional Jacobins, they would now give the whole affair up as a bad job; but they will not do it. What is said of old Thad. Stevens will be verified either by him or one of his under-strikers. We have very little doubt that this bill will pass both Houses of Congress. The bringing in of the Southern States as proposed is a necessity for the radical party, and the leaders are fully aware of it. The Presidential election is coming on. By the aid of the electoral votes of the ten Southern States the radicals hope to succeed, and thus perpetuate their ascendancy in the nation. Without these votes they know the Democracy are sure to get in their candidate. Therefore it is that they adhere with such dogged tenacity to the reconstruction scheme, despite the unmistakable indication of popular disapproval constantly brought to their notice. Therefore it is that they will be found willing to incur additional censure by proceeding still further in their usurpation and wrong. On other points the Jacobins show themselves not insensible to the opinions of the people; but they are driven to the desperate strait of pushing forward the measure which has more than all others turned the people against them.

The radical party is doomed. No reconstruction legislation, past or prospective, can save it. The party which deliberately resorts to usurpation, despotism, and negro supremacy to perpetuate its power, cannot survive among a people who have any love of freedom or pride of race. The attempt to defeat the will of the United States by usurping the power to negroize ten States, will go far towards uniting all the white voters against those guilty of it. No Northern man who is true to himself can take part with those who propose to control the nation by means of negro votes.

Wages and Hours of Labor.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Congress is righteously bent on retrenching the national expenditures, and everybody says that is just what ought to be. But when we come to details, all who have established relations of suction with the Federal Treasury naturally cry out—"Not here! not here! flourish your broom somewhere else!" The Department clerks want their "twenty per cent. extra" for another year, though many elements of living are far lower than they have been; new railroads press for grants and guarantees; Secretary Welles wants forty-seven millions wherewith to run the navy in a time of profound peace, when the whole Government used to be run for a fourth of that sum, within the recollection of most of us. Of course, he won't get it. But we are startled when we read that Congress, after resolving to retrench earnestly in this quarter, has recoiled, and concluded to let the workmen in the Navy Yard be kept on two months longer, because work is scarce, and times hard outside. In other words, the Government is to pay money it has not, for work that it don't want, in order to keep certain persons employed in the Navy Yards who apprehend that they could find no work—or none to their liking—elsewhere.

Against this and all kindred schemes for pauperizing labor, we firmly protest. No true man will wish to be kept at work under such circumstances. If he is to be a pauper, let him *be* a pauper outright—not a pauper in disguise. And keeping a man at work, not because you need his work, but because he needs the pay for it, is pauperizing him—making him a dependant, a parasite, a hanger-on, instead of an independent, self-subsisting freeman.

It seems to us that the time has fairly come for giving the eight-hour system a fair trial by common consent. That is to say:—There being too little work in the cities and most of the manufacturing districts to employ all who are willing to work ten hours per day, let the day's work be reduced to eight hours with corresponding pay. If this were done, tens of thousands of families would be saved from destitution otherwise inevitable.

We never believed nor taught that ten hours' pay could be given or exacted for eight hours' work. We have never been confident that the time had yet arrived when eight hours' work per day from those who work at all would suffice. Yet, since the progress of invention, of machinery, of economizing forces, is so rapid and constant, the time *must* surely come wherein eight hours' work per day will produce more than twelve hours' work per day once did, or than ten hours' work per day now do. May we not now begin to consider when this result is to be attained?

Human wants multiply and expand with the means of gratifying them. The mechanic of 1867 wears clothes that a king would have esteemed too fine, too costly, a few centuries ago. If he spends nothing for alcoholic drinks and other baneful indulgencies, he may soon surround himself with furniture, books, prints, etc. etc., that a nobleman would once have envied. But may he not wisely prefer to live more frugally, less lavishly, than he does, and enjoy more leisure? When labor shall produce twice its present average product, may not the laboring classes wisely prefer to fare less sumptuously and tax their powers less severely, and enjoy more of the society of their families and friends—more leisure for moral and intellectual improvement?

It does seem to us that it would be wise and proper, by way of experiment, to retrench the hours of labor for the next two or three months, and thus afford a chance of employment to thousands who must otherwise stand idle and go hungry. When spring opens, bringing a large increase of employment on every side, it will be time to consider whether to persist in working short-time for corresponding wages, or go back to ten hours and the old wages, if these can be had. But the prospect now is that labor in cities must be cheaper henceforth, or there must be a vast migration from the cities and manufacturing communities to the interior and the West—a great diversion of human effort from the workshops and the factories to the improvement and cultivation of the soil.

A Contest Not to be Given Up.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Something like one hundred millions of dollars is lost to the Treasury every year by the whisky frauds. We hear little of similar frauds by shoe, iron, and other manufacturers, and we presume that on them the law is enforced. Can there be a reasonable excuse given for not collecting the whisky tax to the last dollar, and thereby correspondingly relieve the necessaries from taxation? The relief from taxation asked for by manufacturers who recently met in Convention is equal to about $150,000,000. At least one-half of this might be made up from whisky. We perceive that the chairman of the whisky men has been called on for his views as to the best way to collect the tax. This looks odd, to say the least, and is likely to result in nothing beneficial to the revenue. The first and second years of the tax the revenue was collected with a tolerable degree of honesty, as the figures show. It would appear that better brains are employed in devising ways to defraud the revenue than there are in administering the law. Clearly this being so, the need is better brains on the side of the Government. It would be a sad thing to admit that fraud can beat the Government in securing talent, and that it thus wins the day. If it indeed be true that the revenue from whisky has fallen off in consequence of fraud, Congress cannot give up the contest, but is bound to continue it with increased determination. There are good reasons for suspecting that the trouble begins at Washington. The testimony of Commissioner Rollins is instructive on this point. Millions of revenue, he says, have been lost by putting good men out and bad men in office. If there are to be any more investigating committees, this testimony is highly suggestive. The penalties are in no manner equal to the offense. Let them be increased to an extent that will make the frauds so perilous that even bad men will hesitate to take the risk. If the result should be that revenue and whisky both are driven out of existence, the Government and humanity would be immensely the gainer.

Ashley's Record.

From the Washington Express.

Impeachment is dead, but the impeacher still live. The "Head Centre" of the ring, J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, declares in a complimentary letter to his constituents that in what he did he meant well to his party and his country, that his honor is untarnished, and that it is not worth while, for Republicans at least, to quarrel with him or with those who agree with him. He says:—

"For aiding the assassination investigation in my own way and at my own expense, I am assailed in a most discreditable manner by Republican journals, and charged with an attempt to use the testimony of convicted felons to impeach Mr. Johnson. I have no apology or excuse to offer for anything I have said or done officially. All I ask is to be judged by the public record I have made. J. M. ASHLEY."

This last is the very kernel in the nut. Mr. Ashley is judged by his public record, and by it is condemned. He did labor to involve the President of the United States in the assassination plot. He did connive with a penitentiary witness to convict the President of the horrible crime of murdering Mr. Lincoln. He did visit and proffer conditional aid and comfort to this villain—and now that aid has failed, and two-thirds of his party call him a madman or a fool—including, as he says, many of the original impeachers—he appeals to his constituents to relieve him from an odium which will last long as he lives, even if it does not follow his memory beyond the grave.

Political Reminiscences.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Thurlow Weed is too old and prominent a politician, and has trod upon too many people's corns, to be let alone by them. It has been said that to have devoted friends and bitter enemies is the test of intellectual force and merit. Judged by this standard, Mr. Weed is a most remarkable man, and not the least remarkable act of his whole life was his return to the editorial harness in the evening of a long life, and the wonderfully vigorous manner in which he defends himself against all manner of assailants. He has shown that he is an ugly customer to deal with, even yet; and his political reminiscences, of which he has so rich a store, and which make so interesting a feature of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, contain many valuable disclosures with regard to the recent political history of our country, and not unfrequently are the author's best vindication.

Mr. Weed is now the oldest of the prominent participants in the political affairs of the country, and being withal unimpaired in his mental vigor, it would be very desirable that he should devote the ripeness of his old age to the preparation of a careful and deliberate autobiography. Such a work would be the most valuable legacy he could leave to his country, and the most enduring monument of himself. We hope it may be done, if for no other purpose than to silence the misconceptions and slanders which have become current concerning various points of political history during the war.

Commenting on which, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (T. W.'s organ) has the following:—

The friend who sends this too flattering article inquires whether the suggestion of an "Autobiography" is likely to be acted upon? Similar suggestions and inquiries have reached us from numerous friendly sources, several of which seem so earnest, that if we were as sure of the soundness of their judgment as of the warmth of their friendship, we should be tempted, distrustful as we are of our fitness for the work, to undertake it. We hesitate, because we think that when men publish their personal histories, they ought to have a history. And ours seems too commonplace and uneventful to render an attempt to invest it with public interest either sensible or safe. And yet some highly intelligent friends insist that a large amount of material for history, in our possession, ought to be worked up. Indeed we were "almost persuaded" to commence it two years ago, when the following letter was received:—

"NEW YORK, April 21, 1865.—Dear Sir:—I read a little faster than I recovered vision, your very interesting 'Letters from Europe,' which well deserve a place in every American's library. This is my candid judgment, independent of the frequent mention in the book, with honor, of my name. Two paragraphs, near the close of the book, describing your first entrance into New York, remind one of Franklin's entrance into Philadelphia, and excite the hope that you may favor the world with a full biography. I can't expect to live long enough to read the work; but you can give it the power of exciting thousands of smart boys to conquer difficulties in the career of distinguished usefulness. With great esteem, yours truly,
"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Thurlow Weed, Esq."

That we possess a mine of political and literary wealth is quite certain. We are fortunate in a daughter whose least merit consists in the care taken of manuscripts, all of which, of the slightest value or interest, for more than forty years, have been thoughtfully preserved. To thirty-five bound volumes of Letters, more than two thousand Letters, arranged alphabetically and filed, are added. Among them are the Letters of De Witt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, James and William Kent, Charles G. Haines, Generals Peter B. Porter (Senior and Junior), Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William H. Seward, Albert H. Tracy, William H. Maynard, Francis Granger, Gulian C. Verplanck, the brothers John A., Charles, and Edward King, the Rev. Dr. Nott, Father Mathew, John L. Stevens (the traveller), Hamilton Fish, Washington Irving, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Washington Hunt, Zachariah Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Whittlesey, Edward Ellice (the "greatest English Commoner"), Governor Andrew, American Ministers C. F. Adams, Edward L. Dayton, John Bigelow, H. S. Sanford, A. Burlingame, R. H. Pruyn, Rufus King, Rev. Edward Mitchell, of New York (fifty years ago), Archbishops Hughes and Purcell, Father de Smet, "Honest" John Davis, of Massachusetts, William L. Marcy, Abbot Lawrence, Millard Fillmore, George Law, Edwin Croswell, Governors Vance, Corwin, Dennison, and Elisha Whittlesey of Ohio, William Duane, John Binns, Josiah Randall, John Sargeant, and William C. Carey of Philadelphia, William Wirt, George Peabody, John McLean (when P. M. G.), William L. Stone, Joseph Gales, John C. Spencer, Erastus Root, Solomon Southwick, Philo C. Fuller, Horace Greeley, H. T. Raymond, Edward Curtis, M. H. Grinnell, R. M. Blatchford, James Bowen, Philip Hone, M. M. Noah, J. Watson Webb, Robert B. Minturn, Simeon Draper, S. S. Gouveneur, John Armstrong, Jr., Addison Gardiner, Judge Shipman, Truman Smith, John M. Clayton, William M. Meredith, Reverdy Johnson, Ambrose L. Jordan, Ogden Hoffman, Robert Emmet, James Tallmadge, General Scott, General Worth, Charles L. Livingston, Charles P. Clinch, Coram A. Worth, Admirals Farragut and Gregory, Samuel Young, with hundreds of others prominent in political, professional, commercial, or literary life. These, with regular files of the journals with which we have been associated for half a century, offer a field which may be gleaned with advantage. But just now, even if we could overcome other obstacles, our time is mortgaged. Perhaps after General Grant's election, if spared, and in health, we may "try" to write a book.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs Mats.

Our entire stock, including new good daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Remova in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

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THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

NO. 1122 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.,

Has an unusually large variety of beautifully printed profusely illustrated, and handsomely bound

NEW AND SUPERIOR BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Also, an extensive assortment

Bibles and Devotional Books.

Complete Catalogues of the Society's Publications urnished gratuitously. 12 13 2w

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OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Superior to any heretofore issued from the American Press, and will compare faovrably with the English and Oxford Editions, and at prices at least one-half less.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

12 16 2wrp Below Fourth, South Side.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOK.

HARLEM
AND
OTHER POEMS,
BY
R. J. LEEDOM.
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

"A more beautiful volume than this is seldom seen."—N. Y. Citizen.

"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and, as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress on the heart."

For sale by
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO.,
Publishers,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street,
And by Booksellers generally. 12 21 10t

ATTENTION! AGENTS AND CANVASSERS!

"THE NEW REPUBLIC,"

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to the Political, Literary, Agricultural, Railroad, and Commercial interests of

NEW JERSEY,

Is published at CAMDEN, every SATURDAY. It will be a wide-awake journal, hewing true to the line. "let the chips fly as they may." Desiring and expecting to extend its rapidly increasing circulation all over the State, a liberal commission will be given to agents procuring subscribers or advertisements. Subscription—$2 a year in advance. Address,

HARRY L. BONSALL, Editor, Camden, N. J.
CHARLES PRYCE, Phila. Agent. 12 17 12t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

814] WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 17]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11] o. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.

Central location No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second story front room, unfurnished, new vacant.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

5 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,

No. S. THIRD Street,

27]tf Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The jury summoned to investigate the cause of the death of George H. Westley and Samuel Sweeny rendered the following verdict:—That George H. Westley and Samuel Sweeny came to their deaths by injuries received from the explosion of a boiler at the establishment of Mr. Jacob Haas, No. 4116 Ludlow street, Dec. 17, 1867. With regard to the cause of the explosion, the jury find, from the evidence before them, as follows:—First, that the boiler was totally inadequate, from the plan of the construction and thickness of the iron used, to resist the pressure usually carried upon it, namely, from 80 to 85 pounds; second, the jury also found, from the evidence elicited, that the engineers in charge of said boiler were fully reliable and competent to perform the duties required of them. In conclusion, the jury would most respectfully urge upon the authorities the speedy enforcement of the law lately enacted by the City Councils, providing for the inspection of steam boilers, believing it would be the means of removing many of the causes of explosions, and a saving to life and property. Signed—John Agnew, Henry B. Lyons, John A. Fulton, James F. Neall, Philip Stahl, Benjamin F. Dubois.

ACCIDENT AND MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—Charles Wilson, first mate of the barque Roanoke, of this port, fell from the pier at New Castle on the floating ice in the Delaware, on Sunday last, and was so stunned that he slipped from the ice into the water, in an unconscious condition. After being given up for lost by his companions, he was found floating in the water by the schooner Elizabeth, picked up and brought to Chester. After one day of recuperation, he started away on Monday to rejoin his vessel at the Breakwater, nothing daunted by his serious accident and his almost miraculous escape from drowning.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF CITY PROPERTY.—The Committees of Markets, City Property and Wharves and Landings met on Tuesday for the purpose of preparing an ordinance organizing the Department of Markets and City Property. They agreed to report a bill providing for the election of a Commissioner of the Department on the first Monday in January, 1868, at a salary of $2000 per annum. It also provides for a Clerk, at a salary of $1000, and a Messenger at $800.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers of the Constitutional Union Association were elected on Monday evening:—President, W. C. Swann; Vice-Presidents, Col. John S. Warner, Hon. Wm. Millward, Wm. Schollenberger, ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnson and Hon. J. S. Littell; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Holloway; Corresponding Secretary, Col. W. Y. Leader; Treasurer, W. E. Conrow; Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Powell.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·23	MOON RISES	5·41
SUN SETS	4·38	HIGH WATER	2·03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
D. C. MCCAMMON,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 10
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Dec. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 26
Belgian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 28
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 28
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 26
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 26
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 7
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED TUESDAY.

Ship J. Fish, Stackpole, Mobile, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Marseilles, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Galveston, do.

ARRIVED TUESDAY.

Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Hoffman, 29 days from Mobile, with cotton, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, 8 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
City Ice Boat, Schellenger, from the Horse Shoe, having assisted the tugs with their tows, and they proceeded down, in clear water.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 10th inst.
Barque Sea Eagle, Wilson, from Demarara for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst., lat. 38, long. 74.
Barque Loch Lomond, Clifford, hence, at Montevideo 3d ult.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Messina 28th ult.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Brig Boomerang, Allen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Kingston, Ja., 9th inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at New York 24th instant.
Schrs E. F. Crowell, Stevens, and J. Slusman, Rankin, hence for Boston, at New York 24th inst.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, hence, at Boston 23d instant.
Schrs Gov. Burton, Ludlam, and E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Jessie Williamson, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Richmond 21st inst.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, hence, at Salem 21st inst.
Tug Archibald Getty, hence for Savannah, was spoken 21st inst. off Ocracoke Inlet, by steamer Frances, at Baltimore from Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Pollock Rip Lightvessel is reported off her station, and to have arrived in Holmes' Hole harbor. She will be returned to her station with the least possible delay, due notice of which will be given.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
G. S. BLAKE, Lighthouse Ins., Second Dist.

Buoy No. 8, on Bishop Ledge, Newport harbor, is missing.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Invite attention to their
SPLENDID STOCK OF
Laces and Lace Goods.
HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.,
Expressly adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an Inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales this season.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 815§

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20 .... TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100 .... FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.... FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS.
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 28§

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867 .... $1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,
Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 30§

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, January 11
ETNA	Saturday, January 18
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, January 25

and each succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.
Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th, January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Thursday, January 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 18 South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, January 4.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 2§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8§5p

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 46 South FOURTH St. 12 10

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mall .... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant .... { 1st class, 2·25 / 2d class, 1·30
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, and 6 P. M., for Bordentown.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, and 6 P. M., for Florence.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 8 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 8 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.
The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
December 16, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 13§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	11·55 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.
Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, Trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry) for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·20 P. M.
Leave Mount Holly at 7·45 A. M. and 2·45 P. M.
Leave Moorestown 8·18 A. M. and 3·18 P. M.
10 22 C. S. ILER Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
THE ONLY CHRISTMAS PIECE.
THIS EVENING,
GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE,
Founded on the Nursery Tale,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
And entitled CENDRILLON.
Produced with new scenery. 200 new costumes.
THREE PRINCIPAL SOLO DANCERS,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
MISS KATE PENNOYER,
MONS. CARDELLA.
The Best Male Dancer in the World.
A BALLET OF 75 YOUNG LADIES, AND A BEAUTIFUL TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
THIS EVENING,
"OURS,"
With all its Grand Effects.
The Thunder Storm.
The Moonlight March.
Hut at Sebastopol, etc.
MRS. JOHN DREW as MARY NETLEY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
SATURDAY—Last "Ours" Matinee.
MONDAY NEXT—LIGHT AT LAST.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 26,
LUCILLE WESTERN will appear in her great impersonations of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, in C. W. Tayleure's moral drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
J. B. Roberts as .... Sir Francis Levison
This play is a dramatization of Mrs. Henry Wood's best novel, the proof of which may be nightly seen in the sobs and tears of sympathy.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO. .... Proprietors.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF SANTA CLAUS,
On Wednesday, and on every evening thereafter till further notice.
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!
Santa Claus! Santa Claus!! Santa Claus!!!
A NEW SPECTACLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A TREAT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TOYS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.
First appearance of
JOHNNY MACK,
THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,
Together with all the other celebrities of this mammoth troupe.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 27,
BENEFIT OF WILLIAM ALLEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

HAVE COME.
The far-famed, original, and only
MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS,
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867.

Military Education in Colleges.

Among the measures affecting the best interests of the country which will be brought before the present session of Congress, is that of a proposed system of national military education, by means of which all the leading colleges of the country will be enabled to contribute their quota of the officers of our regular army. The subject engaged the earnest attention of Secretary Stanton and General Grant last winter, and was also broached in the Senate, but without coming fairly before that body. After the adjournment, the Secretary of War assigned to Major J. H. Whittlesey, a regular army officer on the retired list, the investigation of the matter, and the preparation of a scheme for carrying the proposition into effect. Major Whittlesey visited the West Point Academy and the principal educational institutions of the country, for the purpose of consulting with their managers. In conjunction with General Grant, he then drew up a plan embodying the results of his inquiries, in the form of a bill for submission to Congress.

This bill provides that one college in each State, and for every excess of one million of population over the first million, an additional institution, shall receive the benefits of the measure. These colleges, however, are required to possess facilities for the liberal education of one hundred male students, and grounds suitable for military exercises. The President is directed to detail from time to time one competent army officer to act as Military Professor, and another, of the rank of a lieutenant, to act as his assistant. The course of military studies and exercises is to be laid down by the President, as well as general regulations for the government of the officers so detailed. The Federal Government is to furnish the necessary text-books gratuitously, and such ordnance and ordnance stores and camp and garrison equipage as may be required. An ordnance sergeant is likewise to be detailed for duty at each College, and two musicians are to be enlisted for furnishing the necessary martial music. Each college which establishes the above military course is entitled to select from its graduating class every year, in the proportion of one to ten of the whole number, such students as exhibit the greatest general proficiency, in combination with special military attainments, good moral character, and sound health. Their names will be published in the regular army list for the year, and after the assignment of the graduates of West Point for the year, such vacancies as still exist in the grade of Second Lieutenants will be filled from the college lists. The general supervision of the system is to be placed under a separate Bureau of the War Department, presided over by a Director-General of Military Education, who is to be assisted by an Inspector and Adjutant detailed for such service. The sum of $2000 is appropriated for the purchase of the necessary books, maps, and models for each college, together with $10,000 for a suitable armory and drill hall.

Such is a meagre outline of the plan submitted to Congress; but in the bill attention is paid to all the details, and as a whole the system is perhaps the best that could be devised. We think, however, that it contains one radical defect. No assignment of a college graduate to a command is to be made until the entire list of West Point graduates is exhausted. It would appear more reasonable if the whole number of graduates each year from all the colleges, as well as from the National Military Academy, were thrown together into a general class, and subjected to a competitive examination, the appointments to be then made, beginning at the head of the list and following it to the close as fast as vacancies shall occur. As appointments to West Point are at present regulated, the best talent of the country is by no means placed under training at that institution, and among those who pass the final examinations are found some of the most veritable blockheads in the nation. That the most talented and accomplished young man who receives a diploma in any college in the United States should be obliged to wait for a commission until all the numbskulls of West Point have had the choice of the best positions is surely unjust, as it is unwise for the good of the service. But we trust that, if the proposed plan is adopted, the necessity of remedying this defect will become more and more apparent with the lapse of time.

Notwithstanding the laudable effort of General Grant to reduce the regular army to the lowest footing compatible with the safety of the country, the Military Academy will prove insufficient in capacity to furnish it hereafter with properly educated officers. Secretary Stanton, in his last report, stated that, as at present organized, after supplying the requirements of the Scientific Corps, it could not furnish one new officer every two years to each regiment in the service. Resort must therefore be had to civil life, and it is essentially desirable that those who are to receive commands in our regular army should be prepared for the duties of their profession in the most thorough manner. This grand object can be attained by the adoption of the plan proposed, and the only alternative is the establishment of another expensive military institution, or the increase of the facilities of the West Point Academy at equally great expense. Aside from the demands of our army, the proposed system will be of great benefit to the colleges which are to be embraced in it. The physical training of the whole body of their students will receive that attention which it deserves, and if the nation is ever involved in domestic or foreign troubles, a legion of carefully trained officers will flock to her standards. Bull Runs will then be unheard of, and thousands of precious lives will not be sacrificed through ignorance of the first principles of modern warfare.

Reform in Our Revenue System—The Duty on Tobacco.

We stated some time since our belief that, if the present duty on whisky, tobacco, deed stamps, and tariff could be properly collected, sufficient revenue would be secured to Government to meet all its annual expenses, and the interest on our national debt. Believing this, we strongly favored the discontinuance of the tax on all other commodities, more especially on incomes and manufactures. We deem it unworthy of the dignity of a great Government to take from a poor man with a family $50 per year because he has $2000 wherewith to support those dependent upon him, and also consider it an extremely small means of raising revenue to tax a box of matches and a pot of pomade. Recent reports of officials, and a careful examination into the necessities of the case, convince us that our views were perfectly correct; and that, if proper reforms were effected in the mode of collection, the articles above named would meet all the requirements of the case. We have already referred at length to the system of taxation of whisky, and the evident frauds in it, as proved by the fact that whisky, which is taxed $2 per gallon, can be bought in our city for $1 50. We prefer now to look at the case of the tax on tobacco, and suggest such changes as seem to us likely to prove beneficial.

The amount of money necessary to meet Government expenses is about $310,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hooper puts the expenses at $300,000,000; but a margin should be left. This will be enough to keep the Government credit unbroken, but will not of course allow a present reduction of the debt. This sum can be secured from the following articles, the estimates of which we put if anything below the figures:—

Distilled spirits	$50,000 000
Fermented liquors	5,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	20,000,000
Gross receipts and dividends of corporations	25,000,000
Licenses (with reform)	27,000,000
Stamps	25,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,000,000
Customs	150,000,000
Total	$317,000,000

The great fact to be kept in view in all attempts at reform, should be to secure purity and simplicity in its collection, and to do away with the twenty thousand tax gatherers who are to-day, like the locusts of Egypt, devouring the fruits of the land. That there is wide room for reform is acknowledged by all. Let us look at the most evident opportunity of correcting what is a great evil. Let us see the workings of the present system of taxing tobacco. An inspector visits the warerooms, examines each box, and affixes to it a stamp, which means that it has been inspected. The duty is not paid at that time. That does not become due until sixty days after the *sale* of the goods; so that stamped boxes may remain for months before they yield their proportion of taxation to the Government. The process of inspection employs hundreds of officials, all of whom secure their share of the plunder. The proposition which is now made, but which we will not proceed to discuss at length at present, provides for a total renovation of the system. The Government is to issue a number of highly-finished stamps, and sell them directly to the manufacturer. He in turn is to put up all he sells in pound or half pound packages, and is to affix the required stamp himself. By this means a double object is achieved—not only do we dispense with the inspectors and all their necessary defalcations, but it gives the Government the use of the tax at least sixty days sooner, and it may be months sooner, than under the present system. The manufacturer prepays for the stamp, and fraud is prevented by putting him under heavy bonds.

We cannot at present enter into the details of this proposed amendment, but its advantages over the present law increase with inspection. It is generally favored by the largest of our manufacturers themselves. Those who are honest men do not desire a reduction of the tobacco tax, but a uniformity. This is strongly supported by the Committee, who put the tax on all kinds of tobacco down to 15 cents per pound. It has been found that by this means much more revenue can be secured than by an exorbitant tax. Thus, when cigars were taxed $10 per thousand, the receipts were about $12,000,000; when it was reduced to $5, the receipts were up to $16,000,000; showing that by removing the incentive to fraud more revenue is obtained. At present the high tax and insufficient method of collecting leaves the door wide open for fraud, and it is of daily occurrence. Thus tobacco is sold for the actual tax rate, leaving no margin for profit or original cost. This condition of affairs is positively ludicrous, and calls for Congressional action. We will discuss the plan more fully in the future.

—The New York *Herald* states that the sales of dry goods by H. B. Claflin, of New York, during the past three years, have been:—In 1865, $73,000,000 worth; in 1866, $65,000,000; in 1867, $57,000,000; total, $196,000,000. A. T. Stewart's sales at wholesale have been:—In 1865, $43,000,000; in 1866, $50,000,000; in 1867, $50,000,000; total, $143,000,000. His retail trade in the last three years has been about $60,000,000 more.

ST. DOMINGO.

Baez Intrenched in Port-au-Platte—A Skirmish in the Town—Death of a United States Consul.

Late intelligence from Port-au-Platte, of the 6th of December, by way of Turks Island, has been received. The insurgents (Baez' party) have made a stronghold of the town, being before it, and the Dominican troops, which are stationed at the fort, cannot therefore enter. Cannonading is kept up night and day, but on the 4th instant several skirmishes took place between the two parties, which resulted in the insurgents being driven back, with the loss on the Dominican side of four killed and several wounded. Among the dead is one Manuel Monsante, a very respectable man. During the night the upper town was abandoned by the Dominican troops, and then it was that the insurgents found their way into the town. From St. Jago de los Cabellos, the principal inland town on the Dominican side, no positive news had been received for twenty days, but it was said that the troops in the city had driven back the rebels three times. Reinforcements of troops were momentarily expected at Port-au Platte from Santo Domingo City, by the schooner Carlotto, but fears were entertained that they would arrive too late to be of any assistance. The schooner Amazon (a coaster) was in port with a merchant's stock of goods aboard, together with the property of several families, who were ready to leave at a moment's notice. Cannonading and bombarding were continuing the whole time. The hope is expressed that the excitement may soon terminate: if not, large numbers of people would have to leave as refugees, and seek a home in other places. Mr. Arthur Lithgam, who had filled the position of American Consul at Port-au-Platte for the last ten years, left there in the latter part of last month.

The Menken.

"The famous Menken has closed her brief engagement at Astley's. She leaves for Birmingham and the provinces at once, and will probably visit New York, *en route* for California, before the New Year. She played only *Mazeppa* here, and when that was played out the management could not afford to get up a new piece for her. It is stated that she intends to sue Mr. E. T. Smith for breach of contract. She now has in press at Moxon's a volume of original poems, which some say is to be dedicated to Dickens, and others to Swinburne. So soon as that is fairly out, she intends to publish a volume of correspondence which will cause even a greater sensation than her beauty or her barebacked steed. Almost every great man, every distinguished man, every literary man of both continents, has written letters to Menken, and she has carefully preserved these epistles, and in good time, will give them to the world. The letters of Abelard and Heloise will then be surpassed, and Mrs. Yelverton herself eclipsed. It is hard to turn from literature to horsemanship, but the mention of *Mazeppa* reminds me that Robinson and Stickney's American Circus troupe is performing at the Holborn Amphitheatre, and there you can see the best circus in the most elegant and comfortable amphitheatre on this side the water. Even Spain has nothing to compare with this entertainment, which has already delighted Paris."

The Dickens.

—Charles Dickens declines to read in Troy and Albany for $1000 in gold for each reading, but will read in Hartford for one night for $3000 guaranteed.

—The Chicago *Republican* says in reference to the difference of opinion regarding Dickens:—"We hope as he comes further West the truth will be wholly told; for the novelty of his presence will wear off, and the judgments of his hearers will grow clearer, if they are not found more critical than the old fogy cities of the East."

—There runs a story that after Mr. Dickens had returned to England, and had vented his youthful spirits in that little book which has caused so much ill-feeling, he was busied with "Dombey and Son," and that he received so many letters from the United States begging him not to let little Paul die, his heart was hardened, like Pharaoh's, and he vowed he would kill him, if only to spite the Americans. There is no truth, however, in this malicious tale: for what else could have been done with little Paul? The very plot of the book demanded his sacrifice; and we are guiltless of his death.

Foreign Exchange.

It appears that during the four months commencing with June 1st, we accumulated an adverse balance of $24,000,000 in gold. Since that period, we have exported a large amount of Western produce, and sent a considerable quantity of cotton to Europe. The shipments of cotton from all ports, since September 1st, aggregate 245,000 bales against 183,000 bales for the same period last year; but cotton during that period has ruled at about half the price of last year. It is very clear that the value of our present exports of produce is not sufficient to cover our maturing obligations on account of the importations of late months. The heavy losses of importers during late months have induced some Europeans to call home funds which have been allowed to remain here; and this has been especially true of continental houses. The circumstance of Five-Twenty bonds having ruled higher here than in Europe, has induced the purchase of a certain amount of bonds at London; which has naturally induced bankers here to be somewhat firmer in their rates of Exchange.

A Sensible Virginia Farmer.

In a speech at the close of a fair held in North Carolina, a Mr. Mott, of Virginia, said:—

"I have a man in my eye, who, when Richmond fell, had due him but $80; he rented a farm for $100, and bought a mule for $400, and the first year he made $1500, hiring no other labor than was necessary for cutting, threshing, and getting up his wheat. He now pays $1000 for one hundred acres, and has sold $3000 worth of wheat, having almost paid his rent in raising vegetables, etc., etc., and his profits are between $2000 and $2500. Then, for our young men to go about with long faces, complaining of having nothing to do! When Richmond fell, Mr. President, I was fifty years old, and have been delicate all my life; I went into the field and ploughed regularly, and made a good crop and fed my family. And then for young men to say they 'can't work,' it's a shame—a burning shame!"

Freaks of a Maniac.

A man named Dumont, a small farmer at Chevenoz, France, was seized recently with a fit of madness. Arming himself with a heavy cavalry sabre, he suddenly rushed out of his house, dragging with him his three little children. Encountering his nephew, who endeavored to restrain him, he cut him down and left him dead on the spot. Having arrived at Vinzier at the moment when the people were going to mass, he threw himself on a woman, then on a child, and again on another woman, and sabred them in a merciless manner. The inhabitants were greatly terrified; but at length one Trossy, a soldier on leave of absence, succeeded, with the aid of some other young men, in securing the maniac and carrying him off prisoner to his own house. Dumont was soon after arrested by the gendarmes. One of the women attacked lies in a desperate state, and the others are severely wounded.

Kilts vs. Trowsers.

The 78th Highlanders, now stationed at Montreal, are having a severe test of their powers of endurance in that cold climate. Although there has been only about three inches of snow, the weather has been extremely cold, and frosted ears and faces are very common. Until a few days ago most of the soldiers wore the kilts, but they are now allowed to wear trowsers, and most of them have so far conceded their natural rights as to adopt the new order. The pipers, however, having objected, are allowed to wear the kilts. Before the adoption of the trowsers the men might have been seen with bare legs, while on their hands they had very large and comfortable gloves. The 78th is the regiment the sound of whose pibroch was so welcome to the besieged garrison at Lucknow, in India, during the Sepoy rebellion.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES.

J. B. Dobbins' "Electric Soap" Manufactory, at Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue.

We are living in a fast age. The slow coach of the last century has been superseded in the present by lightning speed. Whether we apply this rule to our rapid means of travel and telegraphic intercourse, the acceleration of great public events, or the achievements of individual enterprise, the truth of it is equally apparent. Time was, when to establish a large and successful manufacturing business of any kind was a labor of years, and even of succeeding generations; but in this age of Ideas and Printers' Ink, the step from conception to consummation is reduced to a matter of months. Less than three years have elapsed since the great enterprise of which we are about to speak was born. To-day it boasts a manufacturing edifice second to but few in this country, either in magnitude or financial success, or the extent of its popularity as a public benefit. In April, 1865, its proprietor, J. B. Dobbins, Esq., commenced the manufacture of his now widely-known and justly celebrated "Electric Soap" in a cellar in the vicinity of Fifth and Market streets, on a small scale. Confident that his discovery only needed an introduction to the public to become a general favorite with the people, in three months from the time he commenced manufacturing he removed to the building at Eighth and Tasker streets, where he had facilities for turning out 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pounds of soap per month. At length, however, the unparalleled demand for his article rendered additional facilities necessary, and it was to meet this necessity that Mr. Dobbins erected, and has now in complete operation, his immense new building at Sixth street and Germantown avenue.

The capacity of his present edifice is 500,000 (five hundred thousand) pounds of soap per month, the regular demand for it having already attained the enormous sum of 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds per month. The structure is substantially built, and commodiously arranged in every part for the saving of labor, the lower walls being twenty-two inches thick, and the floors throughout the three stories of the best quality of heart pine. The lot upon which the building stands is 143 feet, by an average depth of 120 feet, and has a triple frontage—on Germantown avenue, Susquehanna avenue, and Marshall street. Altogether it is one of the most imposing improvements in that rapidly growing section of the city, being a no less conspicuous architectural ornament to that vicinity than are Jayne's building, the Continental Hotel, and other noted structures to Chesnut street.

The routine of operations observed in this establishment, from the point where all the materials are received, through the various ingenious processes, until the completed article is ready for shipment, are exceedingly interesting, and prove that the inventor and manufacturer, Mr. Dobbins (who, by the way, superintends in person the operations of his entire establishment, even to the minutest details), is singularly qualified to conduct so vast, and, in a measure, mysterious enterprise. The secret upon which his great invention rests, while it is worth thousands to him, is worth millions to the world, a fact which bids fair at no distant day to render the production of his article one of, if not the largest item of American manufactures.

Without consulting Mr. Dobbins, we will here take the liberty of exposing what we deem a chief secret of his wonderful success. Hitherto it has been the policy and aim of soap manufacturers to ascertain *how cheaply* it was possible to produce a lump of soap of a given size. Mr. Dobbins set out with a determination to demonstrate *how much washing property* could be put into a piece of soap of the same size. The result, as we are forced to admit from our own knowledge, has been marvellous. From Maine to Mexico the high claims that are made for Dobbins' Electric Soap are gratefully acknowledged in thousands of families and hundreds of public institutions.

No better evidence could be given that this great success will be permanent and progressive, than the fact that Mr. Dobbins is, and means to continue, personally the sole manufacturer of the article.

One singular fact in the history of this soap is that from the commencement the increased demand for it has been steady and gradual. No one month during the whole period has fallen behind the preceding month, and in some instances the monthly increase has been astonishingly large. In September of this year the demand in this city alone exceeded by 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds that of any previous month in its history; and with the present enlarged facilities for its manufacture, and the great name the soap is acquiring wherever it is introduced, cannot fail to render the ratio of increase even greater than this throughout the country at large.

As adulation always follows success, we may mention in passing that Mr. Dobbins is now the subject of general congratulation, some of his former critics even going so far as to rate him a "prophet"—on these grounds:—Some months before Mr. D. erected his present edifice, his large delivery wagon had painted upon its sides the picture of an immense manufactory. This was while he was yet operating in a comparatively small building down town. Those who knew the facts laughingly remarked, "*That* was a cheap mode of building big factories." Now that his new structure not only equals the pictorial representation on his wagon, but greatly excels it in magnitude and appearance, these knowing ones give Mr. D. credit for having simply, in a modest way, discounted the future. Our own judgment, however, is, that Mr. Dobbins has some ambition of being among the *profits!* Why not? With the facilities now possessed by Mr. Dobbins, and his practical ingenuity, we are not surprised to learn that he contemplates shortly bringing out a new article—Blacking for Boots—that is likely to create as profound a sensation as his Electric Soap. It certainly will, if what is claimed for it be realized. Mr. Dobbins proposes to manufacture, for popular use, a blacking for boots, which, while it will be thoroughly waterproof, even to keeping out the obnoxious railroad brine, will preserve the leather as soft and pliable as buckskin. We have good authority for stating that this invaluable new article will speedily be given to the public. In fact, its not having been already introduced is solely due to its proprietor's other engagements incident to his removal to his new building.

An announcement will accompany the forthcoming article, that '*fifty cent's worth of the blacking will save one dollar's worth of boots.*" As an investment, therefore, Mr. Dobbins' new issue will be better than Governments, with principle and interest payable in gold!

The public will anxiously await the new wonder, and in the meantime ponder and enjoy the marvellous virtues of the "Electric Soap."

1867.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

LA BELLE FRANCE ECLIPSED.—A letter just received by Phalon & Son from an American lady in Paris, containing an order for two cases of their "Night-Blooming Cereus," concludes with these words, '*Votre parfum est le meilleur du monde*"—' Yours is the best perfume in the world." Remember, this is from Paris, the capital of the world of Fashion!—*Green Bay Advocate.* 1t

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SUNDAY EVENING SACRED CONCERTS AT CONCERT HALL.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned most respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity that he has determined to comply with the urgent solicitations of a large number of our most prominent citizens, and inaugurate a series of SUNDAY EVENING SACRED CONCERTS in this city, which will rival, if not excel, in brilliancy and attraction, the far-famed Concerts of this character given in New York and Boston. The net proceeds of the first Concert will be donated to the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for the relief of the deserving poor of Philadelphia, and the amount realized will be made known through the public journals. These Concerts will be unexceptionable in character, entirely consistent with the sanctity of the occasion, and will consist of the sacred gems of the great composers.
Attention is respectfully called to the *materiel* of the first Concert, which will take place at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th instant.
An engagement has been effected with the renowned Prima Donna (lately arrived from Europe),
MADAME ELIZA LUMLEY,
From the Grand Opera of Paris, Milan, and London, and who created such a furore at the Exeter and St. James' Hall Oratorios, London, and who had the honor of singing before the Empress of Russia, Empress of Austria, King of Bavaria and other crowned heads, at Kissingen, during 1864. The services of Madame Lumley were secured through the influence of Mr. Hassler's friends in the musical world.
A mammoth Orchestra of over
FIFTY FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS
has been engaged. It will readily be seen that the attractions constitute an *ensemble* rarely met with in the musical world. The terms of admission will be fifty cents. Reserved seats seventy-five cents. For particulars see programmes. The sale of tickets will commence at once, and can be obtained at the principal music stores. Reserved seats can only be had at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street; Concert Hall, and Risley's Continental Book Stand.
The public's most obedient servant,
7t MARK HASSLER.

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ,"
OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.
Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents 12 26 5t

GRAND SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE.
THE SABBATH SCHOOLS
connected with the
SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Corner of ELEVENTH AND WOOD STREETS,
will have their
CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Exercises of an unusually interesting character.
Tickets, 25 cents; Children's, 15 cents. 1t*

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILALETHEAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION will be held at
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at ¼ before 8.
The friends of the Association are invited to be present. 1t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 31st instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1868.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 20th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 26 1m Treasurer.

N O T I C E.
OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place. J. MORRELL,
12 24 tuths3t Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
NOTICE.—Holders of thirty (30) or more Coupons, due January 1, 1868, may now leave the same at this Office for examination and count.
Checks will be ready on the morning of January 2.
C. McKIBBEN,
12 24 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, desirous of having their Hair look beautiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hairdressers, and fancy goods dealers.
12 12 tuths6t SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., N. Y.

PIANOS.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,

Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,

And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

FOR SALE ONLY BY 12 20 tuthstf

BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

FINEST QUALITY,

Forty Cents Per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER
INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL $500,000

Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery arising from
STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine, and Locomotive.
Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.
J. M. ALLEN, President.
C. M. POND, Vice-President.
H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Allen, President.
Lucius J. Hendee, Pres't Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
Frank W. Cheney, Ass't Treas. Cheney Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co.
John A. Butler, Pres't Conn. River Banking Co.
Charles M. Beach, of Beach & Co.
Daniel Phillips, of Adams Express Co.
George M. Bartholomew, Pres't. Amer. Nat. Bank.
James G. Batterson, Pres't Travellers' Ins. Co.
Edward M. Reed, Sup't. Hartford and N. Hav. RR.
Chas. M. Pond, Treas. Hartford and N. Haven RR.
Thomas O. Enders, Secretary Ætna Life Ins. Co.
Leverett Brainard, of Case, Lockwood & Co.
G. Crompton, Crompton Loom Works, Worcester.
Daniel L. Harris Pres't Conn. River RR., Springfield.
Earl P. Mason, Pres't Prov. and Wor. RR., Wor.
Geo. Ripley, of Geo. Ripley & Co., Lowell.
Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, N. Y.
F. & E A. CORBIN,
Managers for Eastern Pennsylvania
OFFICE, No. 430 WALNUT STREET,
12 17 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·31	taking in exchange	U. S.	6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10's, June issue.
$158·18	do.	do.	7 3-10's, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30,

McCLELLAND & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at their Store, No. 506 MARKET Street, a large and superior assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, etc., to close consignments for the present season, when buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

McCLELLAND & CO. Auctioneers,
12 26 3t4p No. 506 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of

USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,

TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1232 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

AUCTION SALE.—
Saturday, December 28, 1867.
At 11 o'clock,
Closing out sale of
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S Stock at store,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street.
Consisting of
Brocatelles, terrys, reps, satin-de-laines, damasks, elegant embroidered Swiss laces and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also three sets black walnut first-class furniture and large mirror, with connecting cornices. 12 20 2t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PRETTY EXHIBITION.—Among the numerous attractions on our business thoroughfares on Christmas eve, one of the most beautiful and interesting was presented in the large show windows of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Warerooms, No. 730 Chesnut street. In one window a bright little miss of eleven years, and in the other a boy of eight, were for nearly two hours each operating a Grover & Baker machine, with all the skill and ease of adepts in the art. The fact that children of such tender years are capable of working these admirable machines by the hour, without fatigue, is the highest commentary upon the ease and facility with which they are operated.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN who spent Christmas-Day away from home. Those gentlemen who were so unfortunate as to spoil their best holiday clothes by any unforeseen accidents peculiar to the Christmas Holidays, are informed that they can yet get new suits of first-class clothing at the reduced prices at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental.

NEARLY READY.—Every arrangement is being made for the grand distribution of presents among the shareholders in the Riverside Institute, to take place on the 8th of January. The office is at No. 921 Chesnut street, and all who wish to subscribe can avail themselves of this opportunity. The shares are going off so rapidly that the subscription books may be closed at any moment.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERIOSCOPIC SPECTACLES superior to all others; Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel Mountings. A very desirable present.

Opera Glasses very low. 248 North Eighth street, (second story.)

AUCTION SALE.—
Saturday, December 28, 1867,
at 11 o'clock.
Closing out sale of
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.'s Stock, at store
No. 723 Chesnut street,
Consisting of
Brocatelles, terrys, reps, satin-de-laines, damasks, elegant embroidered Swiss laces and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings, and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also, three sets black walnut first-class furniture and large mirror, with connecting cornices.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE PERMANENT.—In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

$2 to $60. $2 to $60. $2 to $60. $2 to $60. $2 to $60. $2 to $60. $2 to $60. $2 to $60.	Wanamaker & Brown Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price, cut in every style; ready-made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market Streets.
$12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50.	Overcoats — Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in the city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets.
$13 to $45. $13 to $45. $13 to $45. $13 to $45. $13 to $45. $13 to $45.	Business Suits — Both foreign and domestic goods; excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown.
$20 to $60. $20 to $60. $20 to $60. $20 to $60. $20 to $60.	Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
$6 to $20. $6 to $20. $6 to $20. $6 to $20. $6 to $20. $6 to $20. $6 to $20.	Boys' Suits, for school, home and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.
$7 to $25. $7 to $25. $7 to $25. $7 to $25.	Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts.
$2 to $4. $2 to $4. $2 to $4. $2 to $4. $2 to $4. $2 to $4. $2 to $4. $2 to $4.	Shirts, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

DUNN—HANDWORD.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Nazareth Parsonage, No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. JOHN DUNN to Miss SALLIE HANDWORK, both of Chester county.

MOSES—COFFMAN.—In New York, on Tuesday evening, December 24, 1867, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JOHN G. MOSES to EMILY A. COFFMAN, both of Phœnixville, Pa. No cards.

TROUT—KERN.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 847 N. Eleventh street, Mr. G. K. TROUT to Miss M. E. KERN, of this city.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Jacksonville, Florida, on the 16th instant, CHARLES T., son of Thomas F. and Margaret E. Adams, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. James the Less, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

NEWMAN.—On the 25th instant, ANNA COX, wife of John B. Newman, aged 52 years.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1716 Spruce street, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

WAGNER.—On the 24th instant, JAMES S. DUVAL WAGNER, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 1819 Spruce street, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Christ Church Burial Ground.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

A great number of our people, when others spoke to them of the terrible din and horn-blowing which would commence before dusk on Christmas eve, dubiously shook their heads, and gave utterance to the one monosyllable—Law! As if therein lay the power to subdue the rampant and malicious spirits of the old and young, who had purchased their long tin horns weeks ago, in anticipation of this one event, Christmas Eve. True it is, an ordinance was promulgated by our municipal legislators, and sealed by his Honor the Mayor, but since there were but six hundred policeman to maintain it, and about four or five thousand youngsters to break it, the result is at once evident. And so, before six o'clock on that all-important evening, like tocsins awakening their several camps, the horns sounded, and the crowds commenced to parade, headed by shrill fifes, and deafening kettles, and rattling drums, and loud shouts, until the streets and highways teemed with discord which no 4th of July could rival. There were more clubs in masquerade upon the streets than have been seen for several years dressed in every conceivable variety of costume, whose chief *forte* seemed to be to cause side-splitting laughter and untold merriment. Chesnut, Eighth, and Second streets were especially (dis)honored by these itinerant bands. Horns were blown in all their old-time frequency, and some innocent and unknowing old gent was more than once completely knocked off his feet and laid low by some dreadful and almost supernatural shriek in his ear. The crowd was so great and moved so rapidly on Chesnut street, that eighteen thousand passed a given point in one hour.

On Tuesday afternoon the office of the Home Missionary Society, in North street, near Fifth, was literally beseiged by the poor seeking food and fuel, while others of our benevolent institutions were kept no less busy in dealing out rations, clothing, &c., to the destitute—who in their poverty and almost starvation could know no Christmas joy.

Yesterday, as usual, all the public offices were closed, and the streets were thronged from early morning all through the day, and promenaders would have maintained their march the greater part of the evening, had not a disagreeable rain driven them within doors.

The Catholic churches commenced their celebration of the festival at the early hour of five A. M., at which time immense congregations assembled in all the churches. Solemn High Mass was celebrated, the *Te Deum* chaunted, and the Christmas anthem and hymn were given with much effect. Indeed, the music in the Catholic churches of this city was a marked and prominent feature of the celebration of the day, for which the different choirs made creditable preparations.

The Grand Mass of Hummel, No. 2, was splendidly sung at St. Augustine's Church, under the direction of H. G. Thunder, superior vocal talent participating in the rendition of the splendid work—an essential precaution, by-the-by, to its success. Right Rev. Bishop Wood celebrated Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral, where Hummel's Mass was also performed, accompanied by the Germania Orchestra. The spacious edifice was filled by a large congregation, and the main altar was splendidly illuminated, and florally and otherwise decorated. The Assistant Priest, the Deacon and sub-Deacon of the Mass, the Deacons, and the other ecclesiastical delegations were clad in rich and magnificent vestments, and, when the tapers were all lighted, the scene presented was magnificently grand.

At the other churches splendid music was given by the prominent choirs, amongst them being the following, who sang respectively the Grand Masses named:—

St. Patrick's, Von Weber, No. 2, under the direction of Marcus F. Aledo; St. Michael's, Mozart, No. 2, under the direction of T. E. Harkins; St. Peter's, Scheidermayer, No. 1, under the direction of A. Hertel; St. Mary's, a Mass composed by the director, Angelo F. Dos Santos; St. Philip's, Mozart, No. 12, under the direction of Henry T. Rochell; St. Joseph's, the same composition under the direction of W. A. Newland; St. Vincent de Paul (Germantown), Haydn, No. 3, under the direction of James O'Neill.

At the Northern Home for Friendless Children and the Associated Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, Twenty-third and Brown streets, interesting Christmas festivities took place on Christmas afternoon, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Singing and recitations by the children; addresses by several speakers; and an extra dinner was served up for the children. The public attended in large numbers.

The exercises at the Bedford Mission were none of the least important in the city. At 12 o'clock the little ones, with eyes sparkling in anticipation of what was coming, were assembled in the chapel, and after devotional exercises, under the direction of Rev. J. D. Long, they hurried upstairs, where huge piles of roasted turkeys, and plates enough for each, filled full of goodies which they had hardly known before, and Christmas trees, hanging full of presents, were ready to receive them. This was one of the most interesting of the Christmas celebrations in the city, and no doubt the kind ladies and gentlemen who were the movers in it were wished many and many a hearty "Merry Christmas" by the little ones whose hearts they had cheered.

In Camden, services of an interesting character were held in the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Sunday School, consisting of singing by the children, addresses by the Pastor, R. A. Chalker, and Mr. Stites, after which Santa Claus appeared in their midst, stripped the Christmas tree, and distributed the good things it contained among the children. A set of silver napkin rings was at the same time presented to the Pastor, as an appreciation of his services in this church and Sunday School. This is one of the most flourishing Sunday Schools in our sister city, and did well their part last evening.

FIRES.—About 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 1708 Coxe street. The house is the one formerly occupied by the late Samuel P. Fearon, ex-Chief of the Fire Department, and is owned by Mr. Maule, lumber merchant. It is occupied by Mrs. Miller, an old lady, and a Mr. Simon, wife, and child. Last evening, one of the ladies in the house went into a bed-room, which overlooks the rear of the dwelling, and setting down the candle she had been carrying, did some work, and then came out, locking the door, and, it is said, left the candle burning. Soon after the flames were seen issuing from the place, having burnt right down through the floor. The alarm was sounded, but before the steamers could get at work, the flames had made considerable headway, driving some of the inmates out *en deshabille*, while an old lady had to be taken from a third story window. The loss is about $1200.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the telegraph-room attached to the New York depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, and burnt up the operator's coat, hat, etc., and did other damage to the amount of $200.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, a still in the coal oil works of William L. Elkins & Co., Fiftieth street and Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded, setting the surrounding property on fire. The destruction to property was not great, although the dense cloud of smoke which arose seemed to indicate a serious conflagration.

A "JOAK" ON THE POLICE.—On Christmas evening about 9 o'clock an officer, while walking his beat on Twelfth street, between South and Shippen, discovered a man leaning against the chimney of a house in that vicinity—and more than that, this man stood out openly, audaciously taking a *coup d'œil* of the surrounding premises. The idea "burglar" at once presented itself to the mind of the official, who, with great intent on bagging his game, called his brother officers to the number of six, and when they had surrounded the premises, cutting off every place and point of egress, and stood with brandished clubs and revolvers drawn, ready to annihilate that burglarious individual did he attempt resistance, demanded his immediate surrender; yet he gazed down upon them with still greater audacity. "Wait till I draw a bead on 'im," cried one of the officials, and he did so, fired his revolver, and down came the man, bounding from the eaves on to the sidewalk. Quick they tried to relieve him from his pain, and one pulled open his vest, shoved his hand beneath it, and lo—found him to be a man of straw, and nothing more!

PETTY LARCENIES.—Thomas Davis, for stealing various little parcels of cologne, brushes, cents, etc., from Hoyt's variety store, on Eighth street, below Arch, was arrested and committed by Alderman Beitler to answer.

Henry Donohue and Bernard Parr, youngsters, between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, were arrested on Washington avenue for twisting the necks of a number of plump geese on Buck road, the day previous. Alderman Mink committed them.

James Carpenter, with a degree of coolness and audacity that was a matter of comment for some time, went into Koofke's lager beer saloon, at Twelfth and Poplar streets, on Tuesday last, and picked up a quarter barrel of beer, and before the eyes of the assembled Teutons, gallantly walked off, but not far, for he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Massy.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock on Christmas eve, a man purchased some trivial article at Schwarz's fancy toy store, No. 1006 Chesnut street, and handed the salesman a bill to take the amount out. While he was engaged doing this his attention was withdrawn from the money drawer, and the purchaser of the article leaned over and took its contents, $400, and then decamped.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Susannah McClain, aged 30, residing at the southeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, fell into a culvert which is being dug on a lot between Eighth and Franklin streets, above Columbia avenue, and broke one of her legs. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

AN UNLUCKY CHRISTMAS REJOICING.—Thomas Buffington, on Christmas eve, was elated beyond degree at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, when a difficulty arose between him and another person, who was immediately beaten and knocked down by the former. Buffington was arrested and held to bail by Alderman Beitler.

PRESENTATION.—One of the most pleasant occurrences of the season took place on Christmas Eve, at the Leisenring printing house. Unknown to the superintendent, Mr. Stephen Greene, the employes had purchased a beautiful silver tea service, and had it suitably engraved for presentation to him. Mr. William H. Scott, on behalf of the employes, presented the service in a neat and appropriate speech, which was pleasantly responded to by Mr. Greene. The inscription was on the server, and read as follows:—"Presented to Stephen Greene, by the employes of the Leisenring Printing House. Christmas, 1867."

ALLEGED THEFT OF FIFTY DOLLARS.—Jacob Helverson went into Thomas Phillips' place, Front street, above Walnut, and is alleged to have stolen $50 from that gentleman's pocket. Two women swore that they saw him do it, and when arrested $31 of the illegal appropriation were found upon him. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

A FALSE ALARM.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some malicious individual in Carncross & Dixey's Opera House halloed fire. The audience became alarmed, and many of them rushed into the street. A boy jumped from the second-story window, but sustained no injury.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Philaletheau Literary Association of Philadelphia will be held at Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening, December 27, 1867, exercises to commence at a quarter before 8. The programme offered is a varied and entertaining one.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—William Fullmer, residing back of No. 1129 Hancock street, fell dead yesterday at his residence.

An unknown man died suddenly at No. 707 North Front street this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold inquests in both cases.

ROBBED OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.—A German, while enjoying Christmas eve festivities in a dwelling at Fourth and Shippen streets, was robbed of $200. Three young men were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged.

POCKET PICKING.—Edward Duffee was arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets for taking a man's watch out of his pocket. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

FOR VIOLATING THE ANTI-SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Charles Hastings, who keeps a saloon in Nicetown, was arrested and held by Alderman Good in $1000 bail.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTLERY, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, in sets, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $30; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniatures tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved); Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE,
ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 11t.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

SALESMAN WANTED, IN A HOSIERY, White Goods, and Notion House in New York city. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties controlling a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER, Box 4442 New York City Post Office. 12 24 6t*

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street.
Possession first of year.
Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,
12 20 6t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

WILLIAM INGRAM'S AMERICAN TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 43 S. SECOND Street
TEAS at low prices for the Holidays.
Try them. 12 20 6t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

CHRISTMAS WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

HOLIDAY GOODS.—WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS, WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY, and a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES
in Britannia, Tin, Iron, and Wooden Ware, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S
House-Furnishing Depot,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs. bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs. very cheap.
—Valencienne Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—850 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·38	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & Ju
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 1

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

General Grant's New Family Portrait—The Repeal of the Cotton Tax Has Escaped a Defeat—Commissioner Rollins on a Holiday Tour.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

General Grant has just had completed for his private residence a splendid oil painting, nine feet high by seven feet wide, containing portraits of the General, Mrs. Grant, and their four children. The scene is cast in a wood. General Grant is represented standing erect, dressed in his full uniform. Mrs. Grant is sitting on a rustic bench, with little U. S. Grant, Jr., at her side, and in the rear is Fred, the West Point cadets with his gray jacket, assisting his sister Nellie, who is seated on her little pony.

Master Jesse, the youngest boy, is in front, engaged in a game of croquet, and is dressed in Scottish costume. The prominent feature in the picture is Mrs. Grant, who is dressed in pink silk. The children are all grouped around her, while the General stands on her left side, looking on complacently at the children at play. It is a magnificent painting, executed by Coggswell, of this city, and cost upwards of six thousand dollars. The likenesses are perfect.

Commissioner Rollins has gone to New Hampshire for three or four days.

It has transpired that if a vote had been taken in the Senate on Friday last upon the bill repealing the cotton tax, it would have been defeated by a majority of two or more votes, and the friends of the measure thought it best not to press it to a vote.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The St. Thomas Purchase—Internal Revenue Matters, Etc.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

ST. THOMAS—ANTICIPATED OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF PERFECTING THE PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The anticipated difficulty in securing the appropriation of funds by the House of Representatives necessary to consummate the purchase of St. Thomas appears to be not the only obstacle in the way of the United States perfecting the acquisition of that island. From a gentleman recently arrived from St. Thomas I learn that, as the time approaches for the people to determine by their suffrages whether the island shall remain under the jurisdiction of Denmark or be transferred to the United States, the inclination to allow themselves to remain as they are grows stronger.

This feeling is not the result of any hostile sentiments towards our institutions, but a desire to avoid the high rates of our port duties. As is known, the only support of the present sparse population of St. Thomas is its trade with the adjacent islands along the Spanish Main. The geographical position of the island renders it convenient of access to vessels passing to and fro in the great highway of commerce between North and South America. The present customs—about one and a half per cent. ad valorem—being of so small an amount, obviates entirely the necessity of warehouses, and precludes any inducement to fraud. Under the present system the merchants are content and able to do a profitable business, and they fear their trade would be entirely ruined by an increase of duties.

It is thought by those well advised that it will be necessary to satisfy the traders of the island, who are the most influential portion of the population, by some special legislation to suit the duties of the island to the circumstances of the trade. By not making these provisions, they think the population, from a thriving commercial people, will be reduced to a few officers necessary to administer the Government, and the requisite laborers to coal ships upon their arrival, while the business will be confined to the few merchants required to supply the shipping and a transient population.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

There is some excitement here among the Internal Revenue officials, caused by the announcement that Mr. Wisewell had an assurance that he would receive the appointment to the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is rumored that Mr. Wisewell has a remarkably large and influential endorsement. Many well known and wealthy New Englanders and Western men are pressing his claims, and there seems to be very little question about his confirmation if the President should send his name to the Senate, which is not yet quite so certain.

It is said that the whole movement is one in the Chase interest, and many of those who have endorsed the claims of the applicant are active and zealous partisans of the Chief Justice, and are anxious to see him fill the position now occupied by Mr. Johnson in the White House. Together with active and influential politicians, Mr. Wisewell, it is said, has also received the support of the most wealthy distillers in the country, and the President, during the past week, expressed his astonishment at the interest manifested in securing an appointment to an office of which the salary is only $5000 or $6000 a year. It is, however, in reality a political movement in the interest of Mr. Chase, and some curious developments may be looked for within the next few weeks. There are many rumors afloat respecting Mr. Wisewell's former transactions with the Revenue Department, and more especially his proposed whisky speculation. The Commissioner, it is alleged, at one time gave a permit to remove a large quantity of whisky from bond on papers which were not either transportation or redistillation bonds. This transaction came to the knowledge of Mr. Wisewell, who, it is said, immediately waited on the Commissioner and asked permission to remove a quantity of whisky from bond on papers similar to those referred to.

The Commissioner is reported to have refused the permit, whereupon rumor asserts that Mr. Wisewell said he had a right to insist on the permit being granted, as a similar permit had been granted before. This led the Commissioner to examine more closely the papers which had previously been presented. Finding them to be illegal, he immediately notified the recipient of the permit of the fact, and at the same time refused to grant Mr. Wisewell a permit on papers of a similar character. Such, it is alleged, is the history of Mr. Wisewell's abortive attempt to embark in the whisky trade.

AN INDIANA HORROR

A Thief Thrice Hung and Literally Roasted to Extract a Confession.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 23.

On last Thursday the police authorities of this city received a despatch from Elkhart, Indiana, setting forth the fact that on the previous day a gun store in that village had been feloniously entered, and robbed of several valuable fowling pieces. The weapons were minutely described, and the matter was given into the hands of Detective Kelly. This vigilant officer immediately proceeded to work up the matter. During his perambulations among the pawnshops he espied one of the guns described, which had been sold but a moment before. This led to the discovery of the thief, and before night the latter was esconced in the armory. The name of the individual is John Seymour.

On the following day a constable from Elkhart took the prisoner in charge and conveyed him [illegible] scene of his depredations. The village to the [illegible] to is one of unusual quiet, and hence reference [illegible] tions had been made for the recep- no prepara[illegible] risoner. For the want of a jail, tion of the p[illegible] llotted a room in a hotel, at the Seymour was [illegible] constable was placed in the door of which the [illegible]. During the night the capacity of sentin[illegible] to a peaceful slum- tired sentry fell [illegible] of blissful unconscious- ber. While in this state [illegible] red the apartment ness two men quietly ente[illegible] rge. It appears and took the prisoner in cha[illegible] William Collins, that one of the party, named [illegible] valuable gun, had some time previously lost a [illegible] that Sey- and at the time of the theft suspecte[illegible] indivi- mour was guilty of the act. The othe[illegible] men dual was a friend of Collins. The two [illegible] nd, proceeded to the woods with their charge, a[illegible] deliberately placing a rope about Seymour's neck, told him that he must either confess where he had deposited the gun, which they believed he had stolen, or die. He answered them with blasphemy and vulgar epithets. Thereupon the rope was drawn, and Seymour dangled between heaven and earth. When he had hung but a few moments the rope broke. But he had scarcely time to recover from the severe choking when he was again drawn up, but with no better success. The cord again gave way. Next the men dug a pit in the ground beneath the tree, and therein built a roaring fire. They then doubled the rope, placed it again about Seymour's neck, and gave him a last opportunity to make a confession. He still refused, and a moment after he hung from a stout limb by a strong cord, immediately over a blazing fire. In another moment he was literally ablaze, and then he gave token by looks and signs that he was ready to confess. He was immediately cut down, considerably the worse for the fire, and then he made a full confession, besides designating the locality where the gun had been hidden. He was then returned to the hotel, and again placed in the room he had previously occupied, and finally the vigilant constable was shaken from his slumber, and soundly abused for not attending to his business. His entire story certainly sounds very strange, yet every fact mentioned is literally true.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market street's thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent
1 1 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Street

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
ZOETROPES.

A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young For sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT St

$2500 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
12 26 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall.
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

We offer for sale the best assortment of SAFES in the City, and invite examination into the merits of our Safe. We think we can convince any person of the superiority of our manufacture over others in the market in the essential points of thorough Fire-Proof qualities and perfect dryness, and the entire security of our Burglar-Proof Chests.

Second-hand Safes. Safes Exchanged.

Safes and Heavy Machinery moved and hoisted. 9 21 mwsim

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

How A. J. and U. S. G. Spent their Christmas—Dullness in the City—Everybody Out of Town—The Departments—The Smuggling Account, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The President and General Grant yesterday both spent their Christmas at home with their families. The President did not leave the White House all day. His Private Secretary, Colonel Moore, accompanied by Hon. C. E. Creecy, of the Treasury Department, have gone to North Carolina to spend a week in gunning. The city is shockingly dull. The non-residents have nearly all gone home, and at the Departments and the President's Reception at the White House this A. M. very few persons were present and scarcely any business was transacted.

The War Department was closed to visitors promptly at twelve, but Secretary McCulloch insists upon his employes remaining the full number of hours, which causes much dissatisfaction among them, especially when they see the crowds of War Department clerks promenading the streets. The day is warm and spring-like, and so ardent is the sun that the shady side of the street is the most comfortable for promenaders.

Statistics on file in the Treasury Department show that the cost of maintaining the detective force on land to prevent smuggling amounted to about $20,000 during the last fiscal year, and the estimated value of the goods seized by them for violation of the revenue laws during the same period amounted to $1,268,000, besides between $200,000 and $300,000 assessed upon offenders as fines and penalties.

The revenue cutter service, on the other hand, cost the Government over twelve hundred thousand dollars during the last fiscal year, and the estimated value of the seizures made amounted to only about twenty-three thousand dollars. It is likely some important reformation in the latter branch of the service will be made, for, as at present organized it costs the Government large sums of money annually, without rendering much service in return.

Mr. Gilpin Tired of Revenue Board Duty.

It is understood District Attorney Gilpin is desirous of resigning his position on the Internal Revenue Board of your city.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Bank Check Theft.

The Stolen Documents Returned by Way of a Christmas Gift.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—On Christmas morning a lad entered the office of the Superintendent of Police, and left a parcel which he said had been given him to deliver by a gentleman at the Astor House. On the parcel being opened, it was found to contain checks of the Bank of the State of New York for three million six hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, being the amount stolen from the bank messenger recently in Wall street.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad to-day opened to Nineveh and Harpersville—one hundred and twenty miles from Albany.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Arrived, steamship Norman, from Philadelphia; schooner Frank B. Colton, of Philadelphia, from Washington, with loss of deck load.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Cotton very flat and no demand, and nominally held at 15c. for middlings. Flour very dull, and prices only nominally sustained. Wheat quiet and unchanged; prime to choice red $2·60@2·70. Corn very dull; sales of prime dry white $1·28. mixed Western, $1·25; yellow, $1·20@1·23. Oats 75@77c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions nominal.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 5-20s '65.Jy.rg	104¼	100 sh Leh N stk	29
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93¾	100 do.....s5.	29
$600 C&Am mt 6s '89	93	18 sh Penna R	51⅛
200 sh Phil & E.....s5.	28½	10 do.	51⅛

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Phil & E.....s60.	28½	9 sh Penna R	51⅛
500 do.....ls.b30.	28⅜	9 do.....ls.	51⅛
100 do.....s60.	28¼	50 do.....ls.	51⅛
200 do.....ls.b10.	28½	20 sh Leh V R	51⅛
100 do.....60d.	28⅜	100 sh Ocean Oil	3⅝
100 do.....s60wn.	28½	75 sh N Cent.....b4.	42¾
100 do.....s60.	28⅜	18 sh Com'l B	54
10 do.	28¼	400 sh Read R.....b30.	48⅜
200 do.	28⅜		

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR
BLANK BOOKS.
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 1 4 mwfsm

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

CHRISTMAS STORY
FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

BY

CHARLES DICKENS AND WILKIE COLLINS

[Continued from our last issue.]

ACT IV.

THE CLOCK-LOCK.

The pleasant scene was Neuchatel; the pleasant month was April; the pleasant place was a notary's office; the pleasant person in it was the notary—a rosy, hearty, handsome old man, the chief notary of Neuchatel, known far and wide in the canton as Maitre Voigt. Professionally and personally the notary was a popular citizen. His innumerable kindnesses and his innumerable oddities had for years made him one of the recognized public characters of the pleasant Swiss town. His long brown frockcoat and his black skullcap were among the institutions of the place; and he carried a snuff box, which in point of size was popularly believed to be without a parallel in Europe.

There was another person in the notary's office, not so pleasant as the notary. This was Obenreizer.

An old pastoral kind of office it was, and one that would never have answered in England. It stood in a neat back yard, fenced off from a pretty flower garden. Goats browsed in the door-way, and a cow was within half a dozen feet of keeping company with the clerk. Maitre Voigt's room was a bright and varnished little room, with panelled walls, like a toy-chamber. According to the seasons of the year, roses, sunflowers, hollyhocks, peeped in at the windows. Maitre Voigt's bees hummed through the office all the summer, in at this window and out at that, taking it frequently in their day's work, as if honey were to be made from Maitre Voigt's sweet disposition. A large musical box on the chimney-piece often trilled away at the overture to Fra Diavolo, or a selection from William Tell, with a chirruping liveliness that had to be stopped by force on the entrance of a client, and irrepressibly broke out again the moment his back was turned.

"Courage, courage, my good fellow!" said Maitre Voigt, patting Obenreizer on the knee, in a fatherly and comforting way. "You will begin a new life to-morrow morning in my office here."

Obenreizer—dressed in mourning and subdued in manner—lifted his hand, with a white handkerchief in it, to the region of his heart. "The gratitude is here," he said. "But the words to express it are not here."

"Ta-ta-ta! Don't talk to me about gratitude!" said Maitre Voigt. "I hate to see a man oppressed. I see you oppressed, and I hold out my hand to you by instinct. Besides, I am not too old yet to remember my young days. Your father sent me my first client. (It was on a question of half an acre of vineyard that seldom bore any grapes.) Do I owe nothing to your father's son? I owe him a debt of friendly obligation, and I pay it to you! That's rather neatly expressed, I think," added Maitre Voigt, in high good-humor with himself. "Permit me to reward my own merit with a pinch of snuff!"

Obenreizer dropped his eyes to the ground, as though he were not even worthy to see the notary take snuff.

"Do me one last favor, sir," he said, when he raised his eyes. "Do not act on impulse. Thus far, you have only a general knowledge of my position. Hear the case for and against me, in its details, before you take me into your office. Let my claim on your benevolence be recognized by your sound reason as well as by your excellent heart. In *that* case, I may hold up my head against the bitterest of my enemies, and build myself a new reputation on the ruins of the character I have lost."

"As you will," said Maitre Voigt. "You speak well, my son. You will be a fine lawyer one of these days."

"The details are not many," pursued Obenreizer. "My troubles begin with the accidental death of my late travelling companion, my lost dear friend, Mr. Vendale."

"Mr. Vendale," repeated the notary. "Just so. I have heard and read of the name several times within the last two months. The name of the unfortunate English gentleman who was killed on the Simplon. When you got that scar upon your cheek and neck."

"Fr—om my own knife," said Obenreizer, touching what must have been an ugly gash at the time of its infliction.

"From your own knife," assented the notary, "and in trying to save him. Good, good, good. That was very good. Vendale. Yes. I have several times, lately, thought it droll that I should once have had a client of that name."

"But the world, sir," returned Obenreizer, "is *so* small!" Nevertheless, he made a mental note that the notary had once had a client of that name.

"As I was saying, sir, the death of that dear travelling comrade begins my troubles. What follows? I save myself. I go down to Milan. I am received with coldness by Defresnier and Company. Shortly afterwards, I am discharged by Defresnier and Company. Why? They give no reason why. I ask, do they assail my honor? No answer. I ask, what is the imputation against me? No answer. I ask, where are their proofs against me? No answer. I ask, what am I to think? The reply is, 'M. Obenreizer is free to think what he will. What M. Obenreizer thinks is of no importance to Defresnier and Company.' And that is all."

"Perfectly. That is all," assented the notary, taking a large pinch of snuff.

"But is that enough, sir?"

"That is not enough," said Maitre Voigt. "The House of Defresnier are my fellow-townsmen—much respected, much esteemed—but the House of Defresnier must not silently destroy a man's character. You can rebut assertion. But how can you rebut silence?"

"Your sense of justice, my dear patron," answered Obenreizer, "states in a word the cruelty of the case. Does it stop there? No. For, what follows upon that?"

"True, my poor boy," said the notary, with a comforting nod or two; "your ward rebels upon that."

"Rebels is too soft a word," retorted Obenreizer. "My ward revolts from me with horror. My ward defies me. My ward withdraws herself from my authority, and takes shelter (Madame Dor with her) in the house of that English lawyer, Mr. Bintrey, who replies to your summons to her to submit herself to my authority, that she will not do so."

"And who afterwards writes," said the notary, moving his large snuff-box to look among the papers underneath it for the letter, "that he is coming to confer with me."

"Indeed?" replied Obenreizer, rather checked. "Well, sir. Have I no legal rights?"

"Assuredly, my poor boy," returned the notary. "All but felons have their legal rights."

"And who calls me felon?" said Obenreizer, fiercely.

"No one. Be calm under your wrongs. If the House of Defresnier would call you felon, indeed, we should know how to deal with them."

While saying these words, he had handed Bintrey's very short letter to Obenreizer, who now read it and gave it back.

"In saying," observed Obenreizer, with recovered composure, "that he is coming to confer with you, this English lawyer means that he is coming to deny my authority over my ward."

"You think so?"

"I am sure of it. I know him. He is obstinate and contentious. You will tell me, my dear sir, whether my authority is unassailable, until my ward is of age?"

"Absolutely unassailable."

"I will enforce it. I will make her submit herself to it. For," said Obenreizer, changing his angry tone to one of grateful submission, "I owe it to you, sir; to you, who have so confidingly taken an injured man under your protection and into your employment."

"Make your mind easy," said Maitre Voigt. "No more of this now, and no thanks! Be here to-morrow morning before the other clerk comes—between seven and eight. You will find me in this room; and I will myself initiate you in your work. Go away! go away! I have letters to write. I won't hear a word more."

Dismissed with this generous abruptness, and satisfied with the favorable impression he had left on the old man's mind, Obenreizer was at leisure to revert to the mental note he had made that Maitre Voigt once had a client whose name was Vendale.

"I ought to know England well enough by this time;" so his meditations ran, as he sat on a bench in the yard; "and it is not a name I ever encountered there, except"—he looked involuntarily over his shoulder—"as *his* name. Is the world so small that I cannot get away from him, even now when he is dead? He confessed at the last that he had betrayed the trust of the dead, and misinherited a fortune. And I was to see to it. And I was to stand off, that my face might remind him of it. Why *my* face, unless it concerned *me?* I am sure of his words, for they have been in my ears ever since. Can there be anything bearing on them, in the keeping of this old idiot? Anything to repair my fortunes, and blacken his memory? He dwelt upon my earliest remembrances, that night at Basle. Why, unless he had a purpose in it?"

Maitre Voigt's two largest he-goats were butting at him to butt him out of the place, as if for that disrespectful mention of their master. So he got up and left the place. But he walked alone for a long time on the border of the lake, with his head drooped in deep thought.

Between seven and eight next morning he presented himself again at the office. He found the notary ready for him, at work on some papers which had come in on the previous evening. In a few clear words, Maitre Voigt explained the routine of the office, and the duties Obenreizer would be expected to perform. It still wanted five minutes to eight when the preliminary instructions were declared to be complete.

"I will show you over the house and the offices," said Maitre Voigt, "but I must put away these papers first. They come from the municipal authorities, and they must be taken special care of."

Obenreizer saw his chance here of finding out the repository in which his employer's private papers were kept.

"Can't I save you the trouble, sir?" he asked. "Can't I put those documents away under your directions?"

Maitre Voigt laughed softly to himself; closed the portfolio in which the papers had been sent to him; handed it to Obenreizer.

"Suppose you try," he said. "All my papers of importance are kept yonder."

He pointed to a heavy oaken door, thickly studded with nails, at the lower end of the room. Approaching the door with the portfolio, Obenreizer discovered to his astonishment that there were no means whatever of opening it from the outside. There was no handle, no lock, no key, and (climax of passive obstruction!) no keyhole.

"There is a second door to this room?" said Obenreizer, appealing to the notary.

"No," said Maitre Voigt. "Guess again."

"There is a window?"

"Nothing of the sort. The window has been bricked up. The only way in is the way by that door. Do you give it up?" cried Maitre Voigt, in high triumph. "Listen, my good fellow, and tell me if you hear nothing inside?"

Obenreizer listened for a moment, and started back from the door.

"I know!" he exclaimed. "I heard of this when I was apprenticed here at the watchmaker's. Perrin Brothers have finished their famous clock-lock at last—and you have got it."

"Bravo!" said Maitre Voigt. "The clock-lock it is! There, my son! There, you have one more of what the good people of this town call 'Daddy Voigt's follies.' With all my heart! Let those laugh who win. No thief can steal *my* keys. No burglar can pick *my* lock. No power on earth, short of a battering-ram or a barrel of gunpowder, can move that door, till my little sentinel inside—my worthy friend who goes 'Tick, Tick,' as I tell him—says 'Open!' The big door obeys the little Tick, Tick, and the little Tick, Tick, obeys *me*. That!" cried Daddy Voigt, snapping his fingers, "for all the thieves in Christendom!"

"May I see it in action?" asked Obenreizer. "Pardon my curiosity, dear sir! You know that I was once a tolerable worker in the clock trade."

"Certainly you shall see it in action," said Maitre Voigt. "What is the time now? One minute to eight. Watch, and in one minute you will see the door open of itself."

In one minute, smoothly and slowly, as if invisible hands had set it free, the heavy door opened inward, and disclosed a dark chamber beyond. On three sides, shelves filled the walls, from floor to ceiling. Arranged on the shelves, were rows upon rows of boxes made in the pretty inlaid woodwood of Switzerland, and bearing inscribed on their fronts (for the most part in fanciful colored letters) the names of the notary's clients.

Maitre Voigt lighted a taper, and led the way into the room.

"You shall see the clock," he said, proudly. "I possess the greatest curiosity in Europe. It is only a privileged few whose eyes can look at it. I give the privilege to your good father's son; you shall be one of the favored few who enter the room with me. See! here it is on the right-hand wall at the side of the door."

"An ordinary clock," exclaimed Obenreizer. "No! Not an ordinary clock. It has only one hand."

"Aha!" said Maitre Voigt. "Not an ordinary clock, my friend. No, no. That one hand goes round the dial. As I put it, so it regulates the hour at which the door shall open. See! The hand points at eight. At eight the door opened, as you saw for yourself."

"Does it open more than once in the four-and-twenty hours?" asked Obenreizer.

"More than once?" repeated the notary, with great scorn. "You don't know, my good friend, Tick, Tick! He will open the door as often as I ask him. All he wants is his directions, and he gets them here. Look below the dial. Here is a half circle of steel let into the wall, and here is a hand (called the regulator) that travels round it, just as my hand chooses. Notice, if you please, that there are figures to guide me on the half circle of steel. Figure I means, Open once in the four and twenty hours. Figure II means, Open twice; and so on to the end. I set the regulator every morning, after I have read my letters, and when I know what my day's work is to be. Would you like to see me set it now? What is to-day? Wednesday. Good! This is the day of our rifle-club; there is little business to do; I grant a half holiday. No work here to-day, after 3 o'clock. Let us first put away this portfolio of municipal papers. There! No need to trouble Tick-Tick to open the door until 8 to-morrow. Good! I leave the dial-hand at 8; I put back the regulator to 'I.'; I close the door; and closed the door remains, past all opening by anybody, till to-morrow morning at 8."

Obenreizer's quickness instantly saw the means by which he might make the clock-lock betray its master's confidence, and place its master's papers at his disposal.

"Stop, sir!" he cried, at the moment when the notary was closing the door. "Don't I see something moving among the boxes—on the floor there?"

(Maitre Voigt turned his back for a moment to look. In that moment, Obenreizer's ready hand put the regulator on, from the figure "I." to the figure "II." Unless the notary looked again at the half circle of steel, the door would open at 8 that evening, as well as at 8 next morning, and nobody but Obenreizer would know it.)

"There is nothing!" said Maitre Voigt. "Your troubles have shaken your nerves, my son. Some shadow thrown by my taper; or some poor little beetle, who lives among the old lawyer's secrets, running away from the light. Hark! I hear your fellow-clerk in the office. To work! to work! and build to-day the first step that leads to your new fortunes!"

He good-humoredly pushed Obenreizer out before him; extinguished the taper, with a last fond glance at his clock which passed harmlessly over the regulator beneath; and closed the oaken door.

At three the office was shut up. The notary and everybody in the notary's employment, with one exception, went to see the rifle-shooting. Obenreizer had pleaded that he was not in spirits for a public festival. Nobody knew what had become of him. It was believed that he had slipped away for a solitary walk.

The house and offices had been closed but a few minutes, when the door of a shining wardrobe, in the notary's shining room, opened, and Obenreizer stepped out. He walked to a window, unclosed the shutters, satisfied himself that he could escape unseen by way of the garden, turned back into the room, and took his place in the notary's easy-chair. He was locked up in the house, and there were five hours to wait before eight o'clock came.

He wore his way through the five hours: sometimes reading the books and newspapers that lay on the table, sometimes thinking, sometimes walking to and fro. Sunset came on. He closed the window shutters before he kindled a light. The candle light, and the time drawing nearer and nearer, he sat, watch in hand, with his eyes on the oaken door.

At eight, smoothly and softly and silently the door opened.

One after another he read the names on the outer rows of boxes. No such name as Vendale! He removed the outer row and looked at the row behind. These were older boxes, and shabbier boxes. The four first that he examined were inscribed with French and German names. The fifth bore a name which was almost illegible. He brought it out into the room and examined it closely. There, covered thickly with time-stains and dust, was the name—"Vendale."

The key hung to the box by a string. He unlocked the box, took out four loose papers that were in it, spread them open on the table, and began to read them. He had not so occupied a minute, when his face fell from its expression of eagerness and avidity, to one of haggard astonishment and disappointment. But, after a little consideration, he copied the papers. He then replaced the papers, replaced the box, closed the door, extinguished the candle, and stole away.

As his murderous and thievish footfall passed out of the garden, the steps of the notary and some one accompanying him stopped at the front door of the house. The lamps were lighted in the little street, and the notary had his door-key in his hand.

"Pray do not pass my house, Mr. Bintrey," he said. "Do me the honor to come in. It is one of our town half holidays,—our Tir—but my people will be back directly. It is droll that you should ask your way to the Hotel of me. Let us eat and drink before you go there."

"Thank you: not to night," said Bintrey. "Shall I come to you at ten to-morrow?"

"I shall be enchanted, sir, to take so early an opportunity of redressing the wrongs of my injured client," returned the good notary.

"Yes," retorted Bintrey; "your injured client is all very well—but—a word in your ear."

He whispered to the notary, and walked off. When the notary's housekeeper came home, she found him standing at his door motionless, with the key still in his hand, and the door unopened.

[To be continued.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867.—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Huntzinger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia on TUESDAY, December 31 next, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mutual principle, and for other purposes for the interest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MITCHELL,
12 21 8t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
12 12 thstu1m Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
12 18tj13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
12 23tj1 HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
NOTICE.
The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.
HENRY BUMM,
12 23tj1 City Treasurer.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times*. 12 12 1m

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic douloureux and nervous disorders is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists. 12 24tuths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
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GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuthsj

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

Invite attention to their very large stock of
FINE WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AND FANCY GOODS,
Of their own importation, which they offer at
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, IN ORDER TO DIMINISH STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED,
A very large invoice of ANIMALS' HEADS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
Also, VASES from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Curiosities from the Pyramids. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

AT [12 18 12]

REDUCED PRICES.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE.

A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our
HOLIDAY SALES.
NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.
BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuthem No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 1

COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
5-20 COUPONS,
DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 10 3w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

JANUARY COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds
AND
FIVE-TWENTIES,
BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY
W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of THE PORT RICHMOND POTTERY COMPANY.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE SARGEANT, assignee of the Port Richmond Pottery Company, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, January 2 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 19 thstu 5t*] WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT WILSON vs. SARAH JANE WILSON. June Term, 1867. No. 15. In Divorce.

To Sarah Jane Wilson, respondent:—You will please take notice of a rule granted in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, December 28, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.
JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney for libellant.
Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1867. 12 18 wth4t

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city 11 2 3m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EUROPE.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

The London "Times" on Naturalization—Continuation of the Great Debate in the French Chambers—Tribulations of a Bigamous Baronet, Etc. Etc.

By the mails brought by the Hamburg steamer Cimbria, which arrived in New York on Monday, we have the following interesting particulars of events which were noticed by telegraph:—

A BARONET CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Alleged Marriage of Sir Culling Eardley in New York—A Subsequent Marriage Charged Against Him.

From the London Star, Dec. 13.

Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, baronet, was brought up at the Bow Street Police Court yesterday, in custody of Buck, one of the warrant officers of the Court, upon a warrant charging him with having, on the 12th of September, 1867, married a lady named Elizabeth Allen, his former wife, Emily Florence, being then and still alive.

Mr. Giffard and Mr. Grain, instructed by Messrs. Humphrey and Morgan, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Montagu Williams, instructed by Mr. Mant, for the defense.

Mr. Giffard stated that the prosecution in this case was instituted by the father of the real Lady Eardley, in order to vindicate the honor of his daughter, to whom the prisoner had been legally married in New York, in 1859. The second marriage had been performed publicly in London, and it certainly involved an imputation that he had not been legally married in the first instance. If the daughter of his client was the real Lady Eardley, the lady who now bore that title could have no just claim.

Mr. Montagu Williams inquired if his learned friend was prepared with proof as to the American law to show that the first marriage was legal.

Mr. Giffard—I can relieve my friend's anxiety. I am prepared with such evidence.

Mr. Flowers—I should think you have not relieved his anxiety. (A laugh.)

Mr. McGee, No. 4 Manchester street, Hyde Park, stated that he was residing in New York in 1859. His daughter, Emily Florence, was residing with him at that time. At that time he knew the defendant, who was engaged to his daughter. On the 12th of December witness was present when they were married, in the usual way, by a person purporting to be a clergyman in Holy Orders, at Calvary Church, in the diocese of New York. They lived together as man and wife for some months after—in fact, as long as witness remained in New York; and he believed afterwards. Saw the parties sign the register in a room attached to the church.

Cross-examined—He was then Mr. Eardley; witness first knew him in November, some three or four weeks before the marriage; had been previously aware of the engagement; there were a great number of persons present, among others Mr. Cyrus Field and a gentleman now in court; the register is not signed by witnesses; that is not usual; there was no ceremony at the consulate.

To Mr. Giffard—Witness' daughter is still alive.

Mr. Charles Mosely, of No. 88 St. George's street, gentleman, deposed—That he was present at the marriage, and also in the vestry or room adjoining the church; he was not sure whether it was called a "vestry;" he was not sure that he saw the registry signed, but he understood they were doing so.

Mr. Richard Henry Bannister, the Registrar of St. George's, Hanover Square, proved the prisoner's marriage before him, with a lady named Elizabeth Allen.

Mr. Robert de Tracy Gould, of Watthamstow, deposed that he is a barrister of the American bar, and has practised for many years at New York. If the marriage was performed as stated, it was a legal and valid marriage. It was not necessary that it should be entered in the registry. That was sometimes done, but it was rather an exception.

Cross-examined—Witness had no authorized copy of the law here. In the State of New York the facilities for marriage were greater than in any other State of the Union; no proof of domicile was necessary, nor any marriage at the consulate; no witnesses are required.

Mr. Montagu Williams—Then any young couple have only to walk into the first church they come to and get married.

Mr. Gould—They may walk into a church or into a private house, and if they liked they could do it in the open air.

Mr. Giffard—So they might in England until the statute of George II.

Mr. Stretton, of No. 3 Gray's Inn Square, solicitor, produced a deed of separation between the prisoner and Lady Eardley, executed by them and by her father (Mr. McGee) on the 2d October, 1863, in which she is described as "his wife."

William Buck, one of the warrant officers of the court, proved the apprehension of the prisoner last night, at No. 5 Grosvenor villas, Junction road, Upper Holloway, upon the warrant produced.

Mr. Montagu Williams, observed that Mr. Giffard had not proved the law at New York in the proper manner, which was by producing an authenticated copy of the law of New York. He referred to Roscoe's "Digest," page 394, which recites Clegg vs. Levy, 3 Camp., 166.

Mr. Giffard said that had since been overruled.

Mr. Montagu Williams should like to see the cases overruling it.

Mr. Giffard said they would be produced at the time.

Mr. Montagu Williams said they ought to be produced here.

Mr. Giffard declined to give the reference.

Mr. M. Williams said the defendant wished to state that he was perfectly under the impression that the first marriage was illegal, and that, therefore, he was at liberty to marry again. Having been so advised, though not by him (Mr. M. Williams), he (defendant) fully believed that he had a good defense. He hoped the magistrate would take bail.

Mr. Giffard said he understood that the defendant was an outlaw.

Mr. M. Williams—That is denied.

Mr. Flowers declined to take bail. Application might be made to a judge in chambers.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

British View of the Rights and Liabilities of Naturalized Citizens—The President's Declaration to Congress, Etc. Etc.

From the London Times, December 11.

According to the telegraphic report, the President "urges Congress to declare that the naturalization of a foreigner as a citizen of the United States absolves the recipient from allegiance to the sovereign of his native country." We are unwilling to believe that Mr. Johnson has recommended Congress to assume a function which is manifestly beyond its competence, or that Congress will commit itself to a declaration in this naked form. It is within the power of any national Legislature to make laws for the naturalization of foreigners. The Legislature of the United States is authorized to do so by an express clause of the Federal Constitution, in pursuance of which it already requires aliens claiming American citizenship to declare on oath that such is their intention, and to renounce forever all foreign allegiance. So far the action of Congress has been perfectly constitutional and consistent with the axioms of public law. It is for the United States Courts, and for them alone, to decide what effect such a renunciation may have within United States' territory. Their jurisdiction, however, can extend no further. It is for the courts of England, France, or Prussia, as the case may be, and for them alone, to decide whether an English, French, or Prussian subject can so divest himself of his nationality by the process of naturalization in America as to place him in the position of a foreigner on his return to his native country. This rule, founded alike on reason and necessity, is so well understood, and has been so emphatically asserted by American jurists, that it will hardly be questioned by Mr. Johnson or Congress. The object of the President being, as we presume, to revise those doctrines common to the jurisprudence of both countries, which have hitherto governed the rights and liabilities of naturalized citizens, we may expect that our own Government will be invited to join with that of the United States in establishing a new basis for legislation on the subject.

The logical consequences of these doctrines are well illustrated by our correspondent "Historicus." The maxims of common law, *nemo potest exuere patriam—jus originis nemo mutare potest—qui abjurat regnum, sed non regem*—may be traced back to an essentially feudal conception of personal allegiance. As interpreted and extended by statutes, they go the length of including among "natural-born subjects of the crown to all intents and purposes whatsoever," not only all persons born in the United Kingdom, but even the children and grandchildren of such persons, though themselves born abroad. Assuming that allegiance for "all purposes" must involve all the obligations of allegiance, it would doubtless follow that a Frenchman whose grandfather might have been accidentally born in England would be liable to a prosecution for treason if taken in arms against England. That a natural-born subject cannot bear arms against his parent State in the event of war has, indeed, been positively laid down in a famous case, and what appears to be a monstrous, though inevitable, result of statutes passed in the last century was actually affirmed by Lord Bacon in the reign of James I. It is, however, much easier to reduce *ad absurdum* this principle of indefensible allegiance than to show that "the principle of universal law is exactly the reverse." Even municipal law must always be constructed with strict reference to the subject of decision, and if there is such a thing as a proposition of universal law, it can only be stated with extreme qualification. Cicero may disclaim, on behalf of the Roman Commonwealth, any right to retain the unwilling allegiance of subjects, and passages may be quoted to the same effect from modern publicists. We cannot, however, conclude that a Roman citizen who should have cast off the *civitas* and taken service under some enemy of Rome, would have been held exempt by Roman judges from the penalties of treason; nor are we aware that any great publicist has maintained (to borrow Wheaton's language) that "a natural born subject of one country can throw off his primitive allegiance" so as to cease to be responsible for criminal acts against his native country. It so happened that when Mr. Wheaton himself was resident at Berlin he refused the protection of his Government to a Prussian naturalized in America, who had been required to perform military duty in his native country. "Having returned," he said, "to the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions), and you are bound in all respects to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated." It may be said, of course, that he was bound to act according to American law, which here coincides with our own, but the fact of this coincidence having been preserved is in itself an evidence of some value. A nation created and recruited by emigration would hardly have acquiesced so long and so patiently in the English theory of allegiance, had an alternative theory of higher authority and far more favorable to American interests been known to the great expositors of the law. The United States protested, indeed, and with good reason, against the vexatious right of visitation and searched claimed by this country, for there their territorial sovereignty was impugned. But it remains to be shown that on that or any other occasion they have insisted, in diplomatic negotiation, on the absolute defeasibility of citizenship.

The important question, however, is one of policy rather than of law, and we freely admit that, on grounds of policy, not to say of common sense, the argument for revision is irresistible. There are certainly hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of citizens of the United States whom our law regards as British subjects to all intents and purposes whatsoever. No statesman can justify such an anomaly, which, it must be remembered, has two aspects. If all these Irish emigrants owe full allegiance to her Majesty, it may also be doubted, at least, whether they are not entitled to our protection against conscription, yet it would have been utterly impossible for our Minister at Washington to grant them such protection during the late American war. In short, our present theory is quite untenable when any practical strain comes to be put upon it, and its maintenance may at any moment become the source of very serious embarrassment. We see, then, no good reason why the British Government should decline any friendly overtures that may be made by the United States with a view to its amendment. Whether we can adopt the principle *ne quis in civitate maneat invitus* without some reservation is a matter that will require to be considered. The act of expatriation should at all events be deliberate and well attested, and our correspondent himself contemplates "provision against a fraudulent expatriation made for the express purpose of injuring the native State." For offenses committed within the United Kingdom foreigners are already amenable to British jurisdiction by virtue of what lawyers call a temporary allegiance. They can be prosecuted, therefore, under the treason felony act for crimes committed in Ireland, without reference to their nationality, and this is, after all, the chief safeguard against Fenian designs. For security against raids organized in America, we must rely mainly upon the good faith of the United States Government, and this makes it the more expedient that we should meet them on this point in a spirit of conciliation.

FRANCE.

Continuation of the Great Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Emperor's Foreign Policy—Violent Speeches by the Opposition.

The sitting of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th instant was one of the most interesting of this session. Seldom was Garnier Pages more energetic in his defense of the political opinions held by the Opposition than when criticising the exterior policy of France. Alluding first to America, the gifted orator, addressing the Ministerial benches, said:—

By your fatal expedition to Mexico you in one instant destroyed the friendly feelings which it had taken a century to accumulate; you violated the traditions of France; you broke the sacred link, and threw the finest country of the world into the arms of Russia. You provoked the extraordinary spectacle of liberty allied to despotism. I trust this alliance may not prove lasting, especially if France possesses sufficient determination of purpose to recover her liberties. In America you have raised a feeling of enmity against an old ally, and when the day of peril comes you will find her rise up against us. As to Russia, without enfranchising Poland—("oh, oh!")—you have excited the Russian Government to such a pitch, that, whilst crushing out the last vestiges of the Polish nation, that power believes that it is destroying you. (On the left of the orator cries of "Yes, yes;" from the ministerial benches, "No, never.") In Germany you have apparently allowed its new destinies to do their work alone, and yet your policy has been such that, instead of receiving the sympathies of that country in return for your non-intervention, you have raised the hatred of the German people against your Government—I do not say against France; but at a given moment they will rise in all their strength against you. This is not all. You had an ally whom you helped to constitute. To-day you have so acted that you destroy your whole work by withdrawing from all your promises, from all your declarations; and you inspire the same repulsion to Italy for your Government as you have inspired Germany with. Thus you, who have maintained the policy of nationalities, raise them all against you. You have recognized their right to live on their own resources, and there is not one amongst them who is now with you, so that if any grave event took place you would be isolated in the midst of Europe. All this involves peril in the circumstances in which we are placed, and one must probe the wound in order to discover the remedy. You might at least, in that moment of danger, when you yourselves know how to sing "La Marseillaise," have the sympathies of the people of the revolution. But what have you done? You appear to repel the revolution which raised you to power—you have against you not only all powers, but all nations. Later in his speech, alluding to the idea suggested by the Emperor of a conference, as well as to the strange announcement made by M. Rouher on the 5th—namely, that France would never allow one iota of the Pontifical territory to be ceded to Italy—the orator exclaimed:—"In what a position have you placed the various Governments of Europe, England, Russia, Austria, Germany!" How! At the very moment when you invited these various powers to a conference, and say to them the whole question is open, at that very moment you declare from this tribune that you have beforehand taken an irrevocable decision. Is this wise? Is this the conduct of a statesman, and worthy of a Minister of State? The Conference! Even before you have convoked it, have you not shamefully set it at nought before having consulted it?" Further on, addressing M. Rouher, the talented speaker exclaimed:—"You, M. le Ministre d'Etat, who set yourself against revolution, are you not the Minister who owes his throne to a revolution?"

M. OLLIVIER'S SPEECH.

The leading fact of M. Ollivier's speech was that he joined the Opposition, and endeavored to prove that the Government had kept no definite line of policy—in fact, that the Emperor's policy differed from that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that that of the latter was in contradiction with that of the Minister of State. In proof of this he drew a talented sketch of the diplomatic dealings of the French Government during the last few years, and finally said:—"No! if Italy were divided, as is said, M. Thiers would not only have to say that distress reigned in the finances and rebellion among the people, but that there were distress and rebellion in the hearts of the people."

M. Thiers—It is there.

M. Emile Ollivier—No. It is not there; and when I see the men who rise up against Italian unity and seek for their motives and passions, I find that they are the partisans of fallen dynasties who come to ask for the restoration of divine right. (Prolonged noise.) I can understand the emotion of M. Berryer when he expressed the immense joy he felt at hearing in his old age an assembly issued from universal suffrage proclaim, after the speech of a Minister of Napoleon, the dogma of legitimacy. (Noise on the left. "Hear," movement.)

M. Thiers—Show us then the interest of France.

M. Emile Ollivier—I am about to do so. (Noise.)

M. Thiers—You tear up all our history. We are here sometimes Italians, sometimes Germans, but never Frenchmen. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

M. Emile Ollivier—I am about to reply to you. (Noise.)

M. Thiers—If in Germany and Italy people were French, I could understand; but since in Italy people are Italians, and in Germany Germans, I beg of you in France to be French. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The President—Allow the speaker to explain himself.

M. Emile Ollivier—You know, M. Thiers, how much respect and deference I have for you; and when you express an opinion which wounded my convictions, I did not interrupt you; but the more superior you are to me by age, talents, and authority, the more I insist on your hearing me.

M. Thiers—I do not wish it for myself.

M. Emile Ollivier—There are two histories in France—one which ends in 1789, and the other which commences with the revolution. I respect the first, because I know its grandeur; but I obey only the principles of the second. I can understand that those men who can only conceive France great without liberty cannot imagine her influential without conquests. (Noise. Applause on the left.)

M. Granier de Cassagnac rose, but could not be heard in the midst of the noise.

M. Emile Ollivier (turning towards that gentleman)—My words do not apply to you.

A voice—Ah! he is afraid.

M. Ollivier—I am not afraid of any one.

M. Granier de Cassagnac—Is it to me that you apply those words?

M. Emile Ollivier—I apply them to him who said, "Ah! he is afraid!"

The President—I did not hear the expression. Had I done so, I should certainly have called the interruption to order. (Hear, hear.)

M. THIERS' SPEECH.

At the close of M. Ollivier's speech both M. Thiers and M. Rouher rose together, but the latter—an unprecedented fact—immediately gave way. M. Thiers said:—

Gentlemen:—I shall only detain you but a few minutes, as I rise merely to beg you to place yourselves in the real situation, instead of discussing the interests of Italy or Germany. (Adhesion.) What, are those countries only to have rights? Shall the House of Savoy be allowed to create a State of forty millions, carrying off fifteen millions of Germans from Austria? If the mere cry of populations were sufficient to cause the triumph of such ideas, Prussia might, in their name, to-morrow despoil Austria and dethrone the King of Bavaria. Then, again, turn to Russia. If all the Christians of the East, in conformity with your ideas, were to throw themselves into her arms, would you be greatly pleased? Nevertheless, if what you say is true, Russia has the right to extend her empire as far as Constantinople. (Applause.) With regard to the policy of conquests, as I blamed the annexation of Nice and Savoy, so I should condemn any aggression upon Germany or Italy at the present day. But we are not here to consider such conquests, but to take account of those made round about us, in the name of the false ideas too sedulously propagated. We dare not say "Stop." I can understand that those who introduce such ideas seek to defend them; but I affirm that they have compromised the situation of Italy. No sensible Frenchman would desire to take from Germany an inch of her territory; but when we are in presence of crowns seized under the pretext of a certain community of language, it is our duty to protest. M. Ollivier has spoken to us of the policy of Henry IV, and also of those of the Revolution. The first was the greatest, being of our history, and the one who best understood the interests of France. But do you know what he meant by the word "Republic?" Nothing more than the union of the smaller States against the House of Austria; his project was to prevent the German unity, which was being formed in the days on the head of Austria, as it is now on that of Prussia. What did the revolution do for us? After having proclaimed the rights of the human race, it went in directly for the line of the Rhine! Such was the disinterestedness of the Republic! (Laughter and signs of adhesion.) Gentlemen, I shall protest to my latest breath this deplorable doctrine of nationalities. Were it carried out, Europe would be composed of two States; one of 70, the other of 120 millions. The part of France consists in upholding the smaller States; there lies her traditional policy, there her real glory. But we have been urged to let things take their course in Italy, and then we shall have peace. Ah! gentlemen, I am also for peace, but not with an abandonment of our rights. If we say nothing to Germany it is because we did nothing for her in 1866, and must, therefore, accept accomplished facts, provided our interests and dignity are not openly violated. But shall we suffer what has been done in Italy, whose unity is the work of our hands? We made a reserve in favor of a single prince, and shall not Italy, who recognized the right of France in the Convention, allow that treaty to stand? And what will the world think, if, holding this Convention in our hands, we allow Italy to act as she pleases? We withdraw from Mexico—and very properly—on a summons from the United States—(loud denial)—we yield to Germany accomplishing the greatest revolution of modern times; we declare ourselves satisfied; and in presence of the little territory we have always protected, shall we say to Italy, Act as you please. What would France then become in the eyes of the world? For me it is a subject of profound affliction, and that is why I rose to speak on this occasion. (Applause on many benches.)

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Official Documents Referring to the Past Relations of Italy and France.

On December 10 the official Green Book, containing diplomatic documents relating to the Antibes Legion and the Roman Question, was distributed to the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The subject of the Antibes Legion occupies twenty-seven documents, exchanged between France and Italy, from June 2, 1865, to September 7 last, while the documents relating to the Roman Question are sixty-six in number, their dates running from December 20, 1866, to the 3d of the present month.

In a despatch dated August 8, 1867, the Italian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris communicates to his Government a declaration of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Antibes Legion was independent of foreign interference or control. Not only did the French Government recognize this principle, but it was determined to conform thereto. With regard to General Dumont's mission, the French Minister said, "I do not disavow, but deny it."

In a note of the 2d September last, the French Government states that the Emperor, while reserving to himself the right of authorizing French officers to serve in the Pontifical army, as in other foreign armies, intended that henceforth the Antibes Legion should contain none but soldiers free from all obligation towards France.

A telegram from the Italian Government, of the 5th of September, expresses its pleasure that every difficulty is now removed that might disturb good relations between the two countries.

The communications relative to the Roman movement commence with a telegram from the Florence Cabinet to the Chevalier Nigra, on September 30, which says that in the event of a revolution at Rome the Italian Government would necessarily be compelled to intervene, in order to preserve public order and guard Italian institutions. The French Government replied that in case of such events it would not act without previously communicating with the Italian Government, and insisted upon the frontier being loyally watched.

On October 14 the Italian Government protested against the violation of the September Convention by France, and declared that if the French troops marched towards Rome it would be compelled to intervene, occupying Pontifical territory without fail. Chevalier Nigra expressed his opinion that the Italian Government might avert a French occupation by redoubled efforts to repress the Garibaldian invasion without occupying Pontifical territory.

A note from the Italian Government on October 17 says that in the event of a revolution taking place in Rome, the only efficacious means was the intervention of Italy, in order to restore order and protect the person of the Pontiff, leaving the question of sovereignty intact. The French Government replied on the same day that it did not in any case admit Italian intervention at Rome, since a revolution in that city would be considered at Paris as the consequence of the invasion of Pontifical territory.

A note from the Marquis D'Azeglio, dated London, Oct. 29, states that Lord Stanley has declared England would exert her good offices to prevent the entry of the Italian troops being considered by France as a *casus belli*.

On the 30th October the Italian Minister at Berlin announces that Count Von Bismark has sent special instructions to the Prussian diplomatic agent at Florence as to the course he should pursue in the event of the Roman question assuming an European political character. The Minister adds that the Count has declined to make direct replies to the questions from Paris.

On the 2d of November Chevalier Nigra writes that the French Government did not consider the entry of the Italian troops into Pontifical territory as a *casus belli*, and had ordered the French troops to avoid all collision with the Italian army.

A despatch from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 2d of November, states that the despatch of a Spanish frigate to Civita Vecchia is in no way intended as a hostile step towards Italy, but has only been taken to offer a refuge to the Holy Father in case he might wish to leave his States.

A despatch from Chevalier Nigra, dated Nov. 9, says that the French Government absolutely rejected the idea of the Conference consisting only of Catholic powers. Baron Beust had stated to the Italian Minister at Vienna that Austria declined to take part in a Conference where none were present but Catholic powers, and in adhering to the proposal of a Conference assumed no initiative.

A note from General Menabrea, of the 14th of November, declares that Italy rejected the proposed Conference if consisting of none but Catholic powers, and only consented that the representatives of the great powers should deliberate upon the Roman question, as in the case of other questions of general interest. The Italian Government could not take part in any deliberation that might establish a still worse position of affairs between Italy and the Holy See.

In replying to the invitation to the Conference, Prince Gortschakoff said that it was not necessary to engage Italy to resist revolutionary movements, and that Russia could not accept a Conference for the settlement of the Roman question without knowing its basis.

A despatch from General Menabrea, of the 19th November, states that the Italian Government, while reserving the inalienable rights of the independence and unity of the kingdom, does not hesitate to accept the Conference in principle, certain that the powers will be favorable to Italy. He asks what will be the position of Italy in the Conference. Whether it was expected that she should attend only to declare her rights—a position suitable to a great State which submits a great question to friendly Governments—or whether the resolutions of the Conference would have authority or be confined to offering counsels?

In the latter case, General Menabrea inquires, would the French Government insure their sanction? The Italian Government could not admit any retrospective consideration of the facts by which the kingdom had been constituted. The deliberations of the Conference should be confined to removing the difficulties between Italy and the Holy See.

In a note, dated Dec. 3, General Menabrea thanks the French Government for the assurances of its friendship, and reserves the statement of the proposals that appear to the Italian Government most expedient for the settlement of the Roman question.

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PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 29, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 18, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.

December 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. 12 26 3t

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JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

December 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1600 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. 12 26 4t

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J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE.
On Monday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 2022 Green street, by catalogue, the entire very superior furniture, including handsome walnut and garnet plush drawing-room furniture; very superior walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; handsome walnut dining-room furniture; China and glassware; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; stair carpets; kitchen furniture, etc. 12 26 3t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CHURCH ORGAN, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MELODEON, WINDOW SHADES, MIRRORS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room and cabinet furniture, also, French plate mirrors, fine carpets, etc.

PIANO-FORTES.—One superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Schomaker & Co.
One do do. do. made by Steinmetz.
One superior rosewood grand piano-forte.
One cabinet organ, suitable for a church.
One melodeon. 1t

AUCTION SALE,
On Saturday,

December 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock, closing out sale of Kelty, Carrington & Co.'s stock, at store No. 723 Chesnut street, consisting of—

Brocatelles, terrys, reps, satin de laine, damask, elegant embroidered Swiss lace and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings, and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also, three sets black walnut first-class furniture, and one large mirror with connecting cornices. 12 26 2t

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LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, STOCK OF GOODS, &c., by Catalogue.
On Friday Morning,

December 27th, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a full and desirable assortment of seasonable goods, worthy the attention of the city jobbing, country and retail trade. 1t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—

5½ miles railroad track,
4 claw bars, used,
2 pinch bars, used,
6 stuffing boxes, used,
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good,
9800 pounds railroad iron, good,
1 locomotive, unserviceable,
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable,
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable,
14 coupling links, good,
586 pounds car springs, good,
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good,
500 cases ties, good,
2 shackle bars, used,
26 square brasses, good,
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable,
2 crows-feet, worn,
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn,
4 spike mauls, worn,
2 jack screws and levers, worn,
2 turn-tables, worn,
1 fire tongs, worn,
2 screw wrenches, worn,
1 hand car, worn,
2 push-car wheels, worn,
1 stove, worn,
1 push car, worn,
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

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PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M., January 2, 1868, for the delivery of a three months' supply of OATS and HAY for this Depot.

The Oats must be of the best quality.

The Hay must be of the best quality baled Hay.

Forage to be delivered, from time to time, as required by the officer in charge.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. RANSOM,
12 24 7t Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at Lincoln Depot, a lot of Quartermaster's Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of—

500 Army Wagons,
3 Spring do.,
3 Spring Bodies, unfinished,
10 Two-horse Ambulances,
1 Steam Engine,
1 Steam Worthington Pump,
1 Lifting Force do.,
1 Power Punch,
1 Travelling Forge,
53 Battery do.,
2119 Grain Sacks,
210 Mule Pack Saddles,
533 Sets Lead Mule Harness,
253 Sets Wheel do.,
262 Sets Wheel Ambulance Harness,
25 Wagon Wheels,
28 Wagon Tongues,
20 Ambulance Wheels,
8000 pounds Scrap Iron,
5000 do. Old Shoes,
1000 do. Old Bolts,
1000 do. Old Tires,
500 do. Old Springs,
2000 Wagon Bows.

Together with Tools of all kinds, and other articles not enumerated.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Purchases must be removed within ten days from day of sale.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
12 20 3t Brev. Brig. General, U. S. A.

OBITUARY.

Hon. C. S. Hamilton.

A despatch from Columbus, O., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives some particulars of the death of Hon. C. S. Hamilton, member of Congress from the Ohio Eighth District, on Sunday morning last, at Marysville, Union county, in that State. The despatch says:—

"From advices received here in regard to this unfortunate occurrence, it seems that Mr. Hamilton was in the yard, and that his son Thomas, who is insane, approached him from behind, and struck him a blow on the right side of the head with an axe, killing him instantly. After perpetrating this horrible deed, Thomas went to the house with the axe, and before he could be secured he attempted to kill a younger brother, but only succeeded in inflicting a severe wound. Thomas is about 17 years of age, and his insanity has heretofore been of a very mild form, such as would only be readily detected by medical men. He has attended school regularly, and seems to have been quite diligent and successful in his studies. His disposition, however, has been exceedingly melancholic of late, so much so as to attract the attention of his teacher, who brought him to this city some days ago that he might be examined by his uncle, Dr J. W. Hamilton. The Doctor pronounced him affected with insanity of an inactive character, and advised the teacher and the boy's father, whom he afterwards saw, to keep close watch upon him, as he would some time attempt to commit some terrible deed, a warning which the affair of to-day shows was not given without cause. Mr. Hamilton leaves a wife and several children, to whom no man could have been a kinder husband or father."

Mr. Hamilton was elected to the Fortieth Congress as the successor of Hon. Jas. R. Hubbell. He was one of the most wealthy and influential men in the county in which he lived, and was especially known and loved for his deep interest in all benevolent enterprises and his kindness toward the poor of his neighborhood. Politically he was a very thorough and sincere Radical; a man of strong convictions, and firm in his adherence thereto. He served some time as a member of the State Legislature, in which he was a contemporary of Judge Chase, and under the administration of Mr. Lincoln he held an important office in the revenue service. He was about fifty years of age.

Madame Didiee, the Opera Singer.

Madrid Correspondence London Advertiser, Dec. 8.

The opera has rarely boasted of a more pleasant singer or of a pleasanter woman than Madame Nantier Didiee, who has just died here of a pulmonary complaint. Alas, poor lady! it seems but yesterday that we sat entranced in our stall in the Oriente listening to her joyous, spirit-stirring "Santa Lucia;" the noble Neapolitan air which she introduced in the singing lesson in the *Barbiere* in lieu of that interminable "Rode's air, with variations," in which the proud contraltos used to bewilder themselves and their audience in intricacies of laborious song. She was followed to the grave by the director and all the troupe of the Oriente Theatre, including Madame Penco, who was deeply affected at the loss of her friend. The playbills of the Oriente are posted about in deep mourning, from respect to the deceased; and Madame Penco has obtained a few days' respite to mourn for her beloved colleague.

Agriculture in Alabama.

At a plantation sale in Alabama recently, only fifty cents were bid for a cotton gin in good order, five cents each for ploughs, and corresponding sums for other agricultural implements. Mules and horses also brought very low prices. The Mobile *Times* says there is no doubt, from the general expression, that experienced planters have abandoned the idea of farming on the old extensive scale as impracticable, and the offering of many large plantations for rent, in quantities to suit men of small means, seems to confirm this view. It is generally believed that free labor is as cheap as slave labor; the chief difference being that the labor cannot now be controlled and directed so as to meet the real exigencies of the farming season.

—The *Argus* at Cheyenne thinks there has been discovered there an excellent material for building, and says: "In digging the well for the distributing post, under the charge of Colonel Carling, a layer of composition, consisting of magnesia, clay and limestone is found, which, mixed with lime, forms one of the most durable, as well as one of the most beautiful, materials for houses."

A. S. ROBINSON,
910
CHESNUT STREET.

New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,
FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE
LOOKING GLASS
AND
PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS
OF
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
12 13 12t PHILADELPHIA.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

KLEEMAN'S PATENT
ST. GERMAIN OR STUDY LAMPS.

These Lamps will burn Kerosene of poor as well as best quality, and also any other kind of oil. They give a very superior and steady light, emit neither smell nor smoke, and are easily managed and kept clean.

Testimonials have been given by highest and most competent authority as to the safety of these Lamps against explosion. For sale by

PHILIP RICE,
Plumber, Gas, and Steam Fitter,
No. 928 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Also on hand, a great variety of the newest patterns of Gas and Oil Chandeliers, Porcelain Shades, Globes, etc. etc. City and country houses fitted up with Gas and Water on the most reasonable terms. 12 23 6t

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has all the Novelties in HOLIDAY MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Old Velvet Bonnets made over on the new frame. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16]

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JAMES McLEAR & SONS,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.......................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President,
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

PATENT BIRD CAGES.
FINE SKATES.
BLACKING TABLES.
BOOK SHELVES.
BRITANNIA WARE.
WRITING DESKS.
BK BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. [11 8 fw

CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS. No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22th]

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS;
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS
NOVELTY.

These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this
CHRISTMAS SALES,
AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 16t1 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST
CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street.
CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES,
40 Cents Per Pound.
DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
SINGLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
LONDON LAYER RAISINS.
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS.
SULTANA RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS,
PRUNES, PLUMS,
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS,
ORANGES, CITRON, CURRANTS,
And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, at the lowest prices. [12 19 ths2w
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
WONDERFULLY SILENT
SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT
EFFICIENT & COMPLETE
No. 720
Chestnut Street,
Philad'a.
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
Would call attention to their Fine Assortment of
BRONZES,
FLEXIBLE DROP LIGHTS,
WITH STANDS,
PORCELAIN AND OTHER FINE SHADES,
11 suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 14 10trp

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN

A large and fine selection of
Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,
BY THE MANUFACTURER,
J. A. YOST,
NO. 214 DOCK STREET,
12 19 rp Above Second,

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Stock is large, fresh, well-fitting, good style, exactly adapted to the medium and first-class wants of buyers. We have about
FIVE HUNDRED SUITS
Which we will close out at a great
REDUCTION
From prices early in the season.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

THE ELVIRA,
THE HARCULES,
THE SHAWL SACQUE,
THE CHARLES DICKENS,
THE C AND C CLOAK,
ETC ETC. ETC.,
Made of Velour, Beaver, Astrachan, Velveteen, Lyons Velvet, etc.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Still a magnificent stock. All kinds at very reduced prices for the Holidays.

$1 00 CASSIMERES. One case just opened, best yet for the money. [9 7 stuth

USEFUL PRESENTS
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

FINE EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
At 14, 15, and 16 Dollars.
FINE EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
At 10, 15, and 20 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At 5, 8, and 10 Dollars.
FINE PREMIUM AND MEDAL BLANKETS,
At 5, 8, and 12 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 yards long,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE FRINGED AND BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS,
At 8, 10, 12, and 15 Dolls. per doz.
FINE HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth.
FINE FRENCH CORDED BORDER HDKFS.
SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
7 1 7trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,
CHOICE GOODS,
At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.
TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.
THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth
A large discount to the trade.

GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of
LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.
THEIR STOCK OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212
LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 85 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 85 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 2 1m

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Inducements Extraordinary.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of their customers and the public to their STOCK OF GOODS which they are
Now Closing out at Prices Unprecedented.
THE BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.
ORDINARY QUALITIES, DO.
FINE STOCK OF COLORED SILKS.
EVENING AND WEDDING SILKS.
COL'D AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
Black Silk Cloak Velvets.
36-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
34-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
32-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
30-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
Black and Colored Velveteens, Silk Finish, from $2 00 to $4 00 per yard.
EDWIN HALL & CO.

SILK CORDED POPLINS AT $1·50
Price Early in the Season, $2·25.
MODE CORDED POPLINS, $1·50.
BROWN DO. DO. $1·50.
GREEN AND PURPLE POPLINS, $1·50.
EDWIN HALL & CO.

LONG AND SQUARE
BROCHE SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BLACK OPEN CENTRES.
SCARLET OPEN CENTRES.
BLACK FILLED CENTRES.
SCARLET FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
BEAUTIFUL LONG BLANKET SHAWLS AT $7, FORMER PRICE $10.
EDWIN HALL & CO.

VOGEL'S
Letter C, French Poplins,
All-wool, at 87½ Cts., Former Price, $1·25.
BISMARKS AND MODES, 87½ CENTS.
WINES AND GREENS, 87½ CENTS.
AMBER AND PURPLE, 87½ CENTS.
BROWNS AND STEELS, 87½ CENTS.
12 2mwf1m EDWIN HALL & CO.

WHITE BEDSPREADS.
JUST OPENED, 500 COUNTERPANES,
AT $3 EACH.
PREVIOUSLY SOLD AT $4·50.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG BLANKET SHAWLS
OF
BRIGHT AND PLAIN STYLES.
NEW LOTS AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS
AT LOW PRICES,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
ONLY $1·37½, AUCTION LOTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

POPULAR PRICES FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESNUT STREET.
1 14 t31